PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND
Milk

No. 53,956.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 2 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Nov.	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10619		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6396
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7556	MOLDAVIA	9600
1907.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7915
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9605
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr	* MACEDONIA	10613		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6396
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5291	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Moses	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	12th Dec. 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	8095	29th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piame.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,929	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passage apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type ..... 1st Class Rs. 600 2nd Class Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix. Rs. 550 Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4982	1st February,
IMPERATOR	6140	16th "
KOERBER	5861	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4313	16th "
AFRICA	4506	1st April.
IMPERATOR	6140	16th "
KOERBER	5861	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4982	16th "
AFRICA	4506	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*‡ CHINA	5929	Early March.
*‡ AUSTRIA	7688	Early April.
*‡ A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piame.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 26th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 29th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 23rd Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomers and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomers, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Alwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NEERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

22*nd November*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or
BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,560	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 810; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000 G.	Dodero	17th Dec. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000 G.	Belaite	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000 G.	Dodero	17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 99. HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	315	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
*‡	City of York	7,705	Nov. 4	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Dec. 2
†	Sandon Hall	6,000	" 9	" 18	" 26	" 6
†	Aston Hall	5,937	Oct. 28	" 7	" 25	Dec. 10
*	City of Karachi	5,547	Nov. 21	Dec. 3	Dec. 14	" 21
†	City of Carthage	5,854	" 27	" 9	" 21	" 28
†	Worsely Hall	3,489	Dec. 5	" 18	" 31	1907. Jan. 15

* Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

MARTIN'S
PHOSPHATIC IRON & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A Prompt Remedy for all Irregularities.
Ladies suffering from Irregularities should at once consult a Physician. Many of the worst cases of suffering from irregularity of the System in women, and the consequent ill-health, could be avoided if they who are thus afflicted would but take MARTIN'S PHOSPHATIC IRON & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* REICHSTAG	3085	Ihle	30th Nov.
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	14th Dec.
* SOMALI	2656	Birch	28th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1906

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

To avoid disappointments send your parcels per "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Shipments leave Bombay for—
XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR December 1st, 8th and 15th.

Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.
Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. *Manager.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar,
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi,
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

DISASTROUS MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

15 LAKHS DAMAGE.

Have YOU taken any Precautions?

WE OFFER YOU THE MOST CERTAIN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE PROCURABLE.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
Devoid of all perishable parts,
Can be used effectively even by a child.
As efficient 20 years hence as the day charged.

OVER 200,000 SOLD WITHIN 24 YEARS
AND
2,000 ACTUAL FIRES EXTINGUISHED
DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS IN INDIA

100 Installations made, including Government and public buildings, Railways, Mills, Municipalities, States, &c.

FOUR ACTUAL FIRES EXTINGUISHED BY "MINIMAX" IN BOMBAY.

Price Rs. 41-8 Complete.

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MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

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TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

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SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cooks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA Ddocks.

J. W. HEPWORTH. SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.
Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.
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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shanghai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,750,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London	Shanghai.	Tieling.	BOMBAY.
Lioyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Yokohama.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Hastings
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumper.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Samarang.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,80,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Acting Agent.
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CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

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ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDING BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
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MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. REGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE
ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
192 pages, with beautiful coloured Illustrations.
240,000 copies issued.
ANIMALS
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS means the Ellimen First Aid SAVES HEALTH and MONEY. It is kept handy for ready re

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager...MAURICE E, BANDMANN.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 26th NOVEMBER.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

THE LONDON'S GREATEST SENSATION.

THE GREAT THURSTON.

The World's Master Magician, Touring the World with the Biggest, Grandest and Most Spectacular Magical Performance ever produced on any Stage. Presenting the most wonderful, mystical and scientific problems in the History of the World. All absolutely new. Nothing in the performance has ever been seen before

SEE : AMAZEMENT—The Greatest Illusion in the World.

SEE : CREATION—Wonderful, Beautiful, Enchanting.

SEE : Princess KIYO—The Triple Mystery—Bewildering.

SEE : AHSID—The Chinese Kid—Most Puzzling.

The above have in turn been the Talk of such Cities as LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, FRISCO, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI and nearly every Large City in the World. SELECT, REFINED, BRILLIANT, SENSATIONAL, INTERESTING, INSTRUCTIVE

EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

MR. WINFIELD BLAKE AND MISS MAUD AMBER,

The Popular Comic Opera Stars,

NOTE.—16 People, 30 Tons of Baggage, Rs. 75,000 Expended,

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle, 1st Row, Rs. 4 ; other Row, Rs. 3 ; Boxes to hold four, Rs. 20. Pit Rs. 2 ; Back Seats Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "CHINA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "BRITANNIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the undesignated Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 22nd November, 1906.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Venice Steam Navigation Co.'s S.S. "MANIN," from FIUME, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 1 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain Hardcastle, will attend every morning to Survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective CARGO otherwise they will not be entertained. No survey can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the landing Shed.

Application for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the Survey can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh day.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA.
Agents ; VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WEEK-ENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

COMMENCING from SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1906, a SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN will RUN from :—

BOMBAY,
to
SURAT

every SATURDAY and will return every MONDAY until further notice, calling at :—

Palghar, Gholvad, Daman Road, Udvada, Bulsar, Billimora and Navsari.

SPECIAL CHEAP RETURN TICKETS 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class will be issued available by these Trains only.

For Timings and Fares see Special Hand Bills at Stations or apply to the office of the Undersigned.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

OUR HANDSOME SAMPLE BOOKS of private and Regimental GREETING CARDS, are NOW READY, and will be sent for inspection upon application. The designs are more varied and elegant than ever before. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Including Indian Midland Section).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL, AXLES, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND BRASS SCRAP TUBE PIECES ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November 1906, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

2. TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Re. 2 per copy.

3. TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

4. PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

5. NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

6. APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 1st NOVEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
FERRE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

JARRAH WOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows. Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co.(1902) Ltd.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Screen Suites, Chairs of latest Designs made and Supplied.—Bombay Bazar.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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	Rs. a
Woman and the Motor Car. Being the Autobiography of an Automobilist set down by Mrs. Aria with a descriptive Model of a Motor Car.	9 3
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The Individualists. Cain and Arteme. A Strange Companion. By Maxim Gorky	0 14
Foster's Complete Bridge. Together with the Laws	3 1
The Comedy of Charles Dickens. A Book of Chapters and Extracts taken from the Writer's Novels. By his Daughter Kate (Mrs Perugini.).....	4 8
Introduction and notes to Sir Henry Maines "Ancient Law." By Sir Frederick Pollock ..	2 3
Chambers' Concise Gazetteer of the World. Revised Edition.....	5 4
Monographs on Immortality, The Endless Life By S. M. C. Crothers.....	0 14
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The Eternal Life. By Professor Hugo Munsterberg.....	0 14
Science and Immortality. By William Osler, M. D.	0 14
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Paper Re. 1-12.	Cloth Rs. 2-4.
A Lady of Rome. By F. Marion Crawford.	
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Wages of Pleasure. By J. A. Steuart.	
The Lady Evelyn. By Max Pemberton.	
Diana and Destiny. By Charles Garvice.	
The Confessions of a Grisbur. By Lucas Cleeve.	
Burnt Spices. By H. S. Gibson.	
The Traitor's Gait. By G. Manville Fenn.	
Saba Macdonald. By Rita.	
The Triumph of Linker. By Edgar Jepson.	
The Ingenious Captain Cobbs. By G. W. Appleton.	
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A Midsummer's Days Dream. By H. B. Marriott Watson.	
Some Irish Yesterday's. By E. E. Somerville and Martin Ross.	
Persian Rose Leaf. By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.	
The Workaday Woman. By Violet Hunt.	
The Counterstroke. By Ambrose Pratt.	
A Golden Shadow. By H. S. Meade.	
The Night-Riders. By Ridgwell Callum.	

THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

PRIVATE GREETING XMAS CARDS.

THE MAIL for CHRISTMAS leaves Bombay on December 9th. Orders should be placed at once to avoid any disappointment. Sample Books sent on application. We have a larger selection than ever before.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IT is PROPOSED to HOLD a FLOWER SHOW at Malabar Hill about the third week in February next.

Prospectuses will be issued as early as possible.

A. M. TODD,
T. W. CUFFE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th November, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 323 of 1904.

MOOSABHOY MAHOMED SAJAN ..... Plaintiff.

VS.

1, YACOOBHAI MAHOMED SAJAN, 2. N. C. MACLEOD Esqr. the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of GOOLAM ALI MAHOMED SAJAN..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1906, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY the 23rd day of November, 1906, at the hour of half three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants or any of them in :

LOT NO. 1.—All that Piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (134 1/2) One Hundred and Thirty-four and one-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3305, Street No. 172-4 Tandel Street and bounded as follows that is to say :—On the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property formerly belonging to Alloo Padoo and now belonging to His Highness the Aga Khan's Jamat, and on the South by the house appertaining to the Nishanpada Musjid which said premises are at present in the occupation of Tenants.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (173) One Hundred and Seventy-three Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3300-1, Street No. 134 and 138-60 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by the Khoja burial ground, on the North by the house of Shaikh Ahmed Coolabker, and on the South by the house of Jaffer Mahomed Sajan which said premises are in the occupation of several tenants.

LOT NO. 3.—FIRSTLY :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-districts of Bombay containing by admeasurement 49 6/9 Forty-nine square yards and six-ninths of another Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3382, Street No. 251 at 80 and bounded as follows : that is to say on the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the said Nishanpada Road, on the North by the property of Kassum Karim Vasseer, and on the South by the Umarkhadi Cross Lane.

SECONDLY :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Umarkhadi Cross Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay fronting the said Umarkhadi Cross Lane, on the North side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (116) One Hundred and Sixteen Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3344, Street No. 74-78 and bounded as follows : that is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the property of the said Kassum Karim Vasseer, on the North by the Umarkhadi Cross Lane, and on the South by sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat.

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 122 7/9 one hundred and Twenty-two and seven-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B No. 3356, Street No. 142-45 and bounded as follows : that is to say on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the Nishanpada Road, on the North by the house of Abdul Gafoor bin Mahomed Ibrahim Surti, and on the South by the house of Piary Abdulla Dossa which said premises are in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Naun Hormusji & Co., Attorneys for the 1st Defendant abovenamed at No. 59 Madows Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 2nd day of October, 1906.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE
BOMBAY.

ANNUALS AND TOY-BOOKS.

BOY'S OWN ANNUAL.
Cloth Gilt Rs. 6.

GIRL'S OWN ANNUAL.
Cloth Gilt, Rs. 6.

CHUMS.
Cloth Gilt, Rs. 6,

CHATTERBOX.
Cloth Gilt, Rs. 3-12., Half Cloth Rs. 2-4.

WONDER BOOK,
Half Cloth. Rs. 2-10.

LITTLE FOLKS.
Cloth Gilt, Rs. 3-12. Half Cloth. Rs. 2-10.

BO-PEEP.
Cloth. Rs. 2-10. Half Cloth. Rs. 1-14.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND.
Rs. 1-2.

THE PRIZE.
Rs. 1-2.

INFANTS' MAGAZINE.
Rs. 1-2.

THE GOLLIWOGG'S DESERT ISLAND,
Rs. 4-8.

THE GOLLIWOGG'S FOX HUNT.
Rs. 4-8.

BUSTER BROWN'S PRANKS.
Rs. 3-1.

THE UPSIDE-DOWNS OF LITTLE LADYLOVEKINS AND OLD MAN MUFFAROO.
Rs. 3-1.

GIFT BOOKS!
STORY BOOKS!
TOY BOOKS!

IN A GREAT VARIETY OF SIZES, STYLES AND PRICES.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

"ELYSIUM"

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD ESPLANADE,
Opposite Elphinstone High School,

SPACIOUS ELEGANT PAVILION.
EXTENSIVE SKATING SURFACE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.
AN EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA.
MONGINI BROTHERS'
REFRESHMENT BUFFET
IN THE
RINK GARDEN
SKATING SESSIONS DAILY.
Afternoon from 5-30 to 7-30.
Evening from 9-30 to 11-30.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

PRACTICE SESSIONS
Morning 8 to 9 For Gentlemen.
Morning 10 to 12 For Ladies.
ADMISSION FREE
USE OF SKATES 8 Annas.
FIRST SESSIONS FOR CHILDREN
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON 24TH
NOVEMBER, from 2 to 4 O'clock.
Admission for Children under 12 years of age with use of Skates.
ONE RUPEE

Arrangements can be made for Private Family or Club Sessions.
Season Tickets and further particulars at
SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC STORE,
HORNBY ROAD.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.

STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY (Modi Bunder) as under :—

DAILY.

Bombay	Dep. 7-30 A.M.	Elephanta	Dep. 10-15 A.M.
Uran	„ 8-15 „	Uran	„ 11-30 „
Elephanta	Arr. 8-25 „	Bombay	Arr. 12-15 „

FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS ONLY.

Bombay	Dep. 4-0 P.M.	Elephanta	Dep. 6-30 P.M
Uran	„ 4-45 „	Uran	„ 6-45 „
Elephanta	Arr. 5-0 „	Bombay	Arr. 7-30 „

SINGLE FARES 1st. Class Re. 1-0-0. 2nd Class As. 6, Deck As. 2.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS—800 MILES.

BOMBAY TO SWANTWADI AND BACK—*via* POONA, SATARA KHOLAPUR & BELGAUM, BY kind permission of the Government of Bombay & H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

Subject to such modifications of route and conditons as Government may direct, MOTOR CAR TRIALS will be held during Christmas Week. December 24th to 29th under the auspices of the Motor Union of Western India :—

MONDAY, December 24th, 1906,

BOMBAY TO POONA—120 miles, Controls : Panvell & Khandalla,

TUESDAY, December 25th, 1906,

POONA TO KHOLAPUR—150 miles, Control : Satara.

Wednesday, December 26th, 1906,

KHOLAPUR TO SAWANTWADI—130 miles, Control : Belgaum.

Thursday, December 27th 1906 Swantwadi to Kholapur,

Friday, December 28th 1906—Kholapur to Poona.

Saturday, December 29th 1906—Poona to Bombay.

The trials are open to all classes of cars except racing cars & competing cars will be classified as follows :—

Class A—For Cars costing £ 250 & under.
Class B—For Cars costing over £ 250 and up to & including £ 450
Class C—For Cars costing over £ 450 & up to & including £ 650.
Class D—For Cars costing over £ 650.
Entrance fees for each Car Rs, 50,—Close on December 8th,
Post Entries Fee Rs. 75—for each Car, close on December 15.
Rules of Competition—conditions of Entry, &c, &c,, on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Motor Union of Western India.
23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly get out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned that is the best I have ever

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. A. MAYR M. D. (Graz), has REMOVED from Jenkin's House to FLORENCE HOUSE, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel.

APOLOGY.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY Ltd.' BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—With reference to my advertisements which appeared in the Newspapers, describing myself as Agent or Sole Agent for DARRACQ CARS, after I had ceased to be such Sole Agent, I hereby unreservedly withdraw such statements, and admit that YOU ARE SOLE AGENTS in BOMBAY for DARRACQ CARS. I regret that the advertisements were allowed to appear after the 30th September, 1906.

I REMAIN DEAR SIRS,
Yours Faithfully
(Signed) P. C. SAWYER.
BOMBAY, 19th NOVEMBER, 1906.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL between the 25th and 28th March, 1907. The S.S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about the middle of April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

NOTICE.

SAINT ANDREW'S DINNER.

LIST for SUBSCRIBERS and GUESTS for the St. Andrew's Dinner will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 27th November.

P. R. CADELL,
H. GRAINGER STEWART,
Joint. Hony Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS FOR NERAL KHANDALA AND LONAVLA,

ON and from SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1906, and until further notice the DOWN and UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS will CEASE TO RUN.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY 21st NOVEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.
THE ALBERT PRESS Co. LD.,

NOTICE is hereby given that on production of Share Certificates a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the register on the 9th November, 1906, on and after MONDAY, the 26th November, 1906, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJI & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 22nd NOVEMBER, 1906.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 BALES SELU COTTON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m.(S. T.)by order of Mr. Arjun Visram and on account and at the risk of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at 2nd Pasta Lane, Colaba, No. 8, in the godown of Mucadum Morarji Hirjee.

72 bales Selu Cotton, marked in Gujarati M. N., passed in Survey.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road near the Tram Terminus, and below the Bridge, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard marble top, chipendale table and teapoys, flush lined drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, cabinets chiffoniers corner cabinets, hanging and bracket lamps, writing tables, single and double bedstead mirror door almirss and wardrobes, dressing and wash hand tables, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine ebonized grand cottage piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, gold hunting watch by John Jone's London glass and crockeryware. Brussels carpets, perambulator, rich oil paintings, Venetian glass table and wall mirrors, 400 days winding clock in glass dome, hormonium by Ramchunder, etc., the property of R. Bell, Esq.

The property is on view,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. well sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.

2 gold hunting watches by James McCabe, London.

The property of a gentleman—

1 full-sized mechanical organ by Imcoff and Muckle with 8 barrels containing three tunes to each, one with Indian airs, very powerful and sweet-toned, suitable for a large hall or nobleman's mansions, original price Rs. 4,500, in very good and perfect condition.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubbed tyred light victoria,
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis,
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th, Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Kharas Bungalow, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and vedroom furniture by Dewji Canji and others, also rich open carved blackwood furniture suitable for presents at home, glassware and crockeryware, best electroplated ware, rich-toned cottage piano, pianola with large number of rollers, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, windproof lamps, Persian and Indian carpets, a large collection of old Oriental China including Ming, etc. the property of G. W. Gilchrist, Esq., giving up house.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

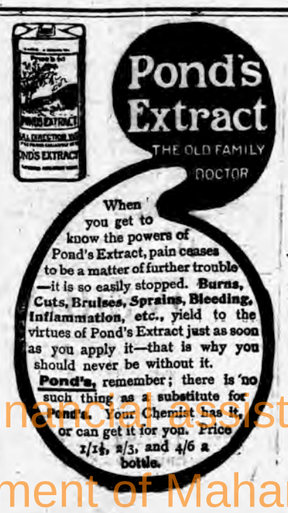
BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th Instant at 2 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10 Church Gate Street, 2nd floor next to Dady House the valuable and handsome, substantial, made to order, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as marble top table, teapoys, easy chairs, chest of drawers, writing table cabinets, book case, hatstand, dining table, side-board, dumb-waiter, meat-safe, large office table, Brussels carpet, one tri-chord cottage piano by Julius Piaffe, Berlin, one iron safe fitted with Chubb's lock on stand, dressing and washhand tables, glass and crockeryware carpets, pictures, single and double iron cots, lamps and etc., the property of Henry Chick, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1906.



"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

COOK WANTED for a Catering Mess. Apply stating terms to MESS SECY., 46th Punjabis, SEHORE.

WANTED—Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 on Productive land near Andheri, interest 9 per cent. Apply to No. 1197 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CHILD'S PONY, WANTED, quiet and Small.—Address "A. W.," Care of this Office.

PICTURE POST CARDS IN PHOTO TRI-COLOUR of Native Indian Characters and Types, BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Esaf Buildings, BOMBAY.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

FRESH STOCK of Bulbs of Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Iscias, etc., just unpacked. Apply J. HORMUSJI & Co., 92, Medows Street, Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Furniture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Hippoo Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic Inoring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

XMAS, NEW YEAR and WEDDING PRESENTS.—Fancy Leather and Plush Goods for Ladies and Gents, Albums, Scrap, Cigarette Writing and Card Cases, &c., ELECTRO PLATED WARE.—The best Electroplated ware of the most elegant designs. Prices defying Competition. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, Post free.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in ₹1to6—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Re. 1.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Reserve charge one Rupee.

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town 3 (1) Subscription Rs. 13 per year. English Subscription £1-4, per year Post Free.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Cloacore and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. Rs., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Aboard. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8043, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts.

THE NEW GARAGE.

The Apollo Bunder "Garage," Motor Car Store and Show-room, is the first and finest building of its kind in the East.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 Cars.

Cars stored, cleared, repaired, and insured.

THE Home of Motorists.

The Bombay Motor Car Company, LIMITED, 11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

TREZO REMEDY CO., LONDON.

"TREZO TABLETS."

The Absolutely Safe and Certain cure for

Headache, Hemicrania (Half Headache,) Neuralgia and all NERVE PAINS,

CURES IN TEN MINUTES.

Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., No. 82, MARKET, BOMBAY.

LOCAL AGENTS: TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	87 3-4	=	— 1/8
2½ per cent. Reduc	96 1/4	=	— 1/4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1/4	=	— 3/16
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 3/8	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	32 7/8	=	+ 1/16
2 months bence	32 15-16	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	71 1/4	=	+ 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-26	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques			
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	=	+ 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	6	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	6	" =	— 1/8
4 months' sight Bank Bills	6 1/8	" =	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	" =	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	" =	"

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	5 1/8	=	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	5-1/4	=	+ 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,00,000 for South America.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 6,000,000.

Rs. 22·90	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 2·90	do	Bombay.
Rs. 7·00	do	Madras.
32·10		

At 1s. 4 1/16d.

Minimum rate received 9 per cent. average rate 16·06

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 13·20	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 7·70	do	Bombay.
Rs. Nil	do	Madras.
20·90		

At 1s. 4 2/32d.

Minimum rate received 9 per cent. average rate 16·11

Total amount sold during week Rs. 60,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week " 1,00,00,000

Extra allotment Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 38-6.
Finest Australian Mutton 40
General tone of Auction Dull.

WHEAT—Dutt.
BAPESEED—
Yellow Gusarat 49 1/4 — 1/2 April-May done easier.
Yellow Cawnpore 48 1/4 — 1/4 April-May sellers easier.
Brown 43 7/8 — 2/8 April-May done easier.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 46 1/2 — 1/4 Nov-Dec. sellers easier.
COPPER—
Coffee in New York 7 9/16.
IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	steady
Best Indian	quiet
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	7·000
Spot	5·94
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9·3-8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	44,000
Futures closed	firm
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·63	5·60	5·60
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
5·61	5·63	5·65
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·67	5·69	5·70
Receipts at U. S. Ports	68,000
Do. last year	58,000
Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do. do. Continent	23,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·10
Futures, Month of Dec.	10·35 + 36 *
Do. month of March	10·59 + 59

* Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through bullish ginners figures.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5/8 + 1-16
Futures, month of Dec	10·46 + 35
Do. month of Jan	10·46 + 32
Tone at close	firm

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21 November.

Cotton	4,291 bales.
Wheat	1,118 cwts.
Linseed	5,738 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8 "
Gingellyseed	13,874 "
Peppermint	42 "
Groundnuts	418 "
Castorseed	1,032 "
Rice	68,810 "
Myrabolams	376 "
Cottonseed	6,366 "
Mowrasad	720 "
Gram	1,310 "
Jowar	1,769 "
Maize	267 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

320 cases Silver Sycee.
600 cases Silver Bars.
Silver bullion Rs. 3,17,655.
Ex s s " Simla " from Shanghai.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay have to-day raised the Official rate one per cent to 7 per cent per annum.

The higher quotations received from America today have caused a firmer tone in our local cotton market, and prices have advanced about Rs 2 per candy. The demand, however, is still very moderate, as both exporters and Mills are buying only for immediate requirements.

Private advices give the total of bales ginned to 14th November 3,531,000.

The following are closing quotations for shares.

Petits	Rs.	3,360
Davids	"	400
Bombay Flour	"	800
Port Canning	"	410

EXCHANGE.—Tone Steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1/16
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1/8.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 7/16
Do. 6	do	do.	1s. 4 5/8.
French France 8 m/s sight D A			172
Marchs 3	do.	do.	140 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			167
Shanghai 30	do.	do.	228 1/2
Japan 30	do.	do.	149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash			96·2
1st Settlement	30th	November	96·2
2nd do	7th	January	96·4

Money Market, Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th	Oct. 6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	22nd Nov. 7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	15th Nov. 7	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	18th Sept. 5	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F-G Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (Ry terms)	187	177	.. 25 Jan.
B. Punjab M G (Ry terms)	193	185	.. 25 Nov.
Do. (M.-G.)	191	183	.. 25 Jan.
Comrawuttee (descriptions) M-G	210	204	.. do
Khandeish (M-G)	205	198	.. do
Julgaum (M-G)	207	200	.. do
Khusdwa (M.G.)	..	206	.. do
Khanguam, fair staple (M-G)	211	205	.. do
Karanja do (M-G)			
Akola do (M-G)			
Yeotmal (M. G.)	226	219	.. do
Dhamangaum Prodgaum (M-G)	215	215	.. do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	227	221	.. do
Broach (M.G.)	257	..	241 25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	204	198	.. 25 Jan.
Bengal M G	194	186	.. 25 Nov.
Do.	193	185	.. 25 Nov.
Do.	191	183	.. 25 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	13,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·72	5·69	5·69
plus 9	plus 9	plus 9
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·70	5·72	5·74
plus 9	plus 9	plus 9
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·76	5·78	5·79
plus 9	plus 9	plus 9

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowungger	
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	86 3/4
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 3/8
Bar Silver	32 7/8

The sum of about £100,000 for South America has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 22.

The Karachi Freight Market continues to be firm with little dying as shippers are unable to pay the rates demanded and sellers of wheat decline to come dawn.

The market is likewiset affected by Bombay speculators being short of tonnage for December. One speculator had to cancel part of his November engagemeets co Hull at 15-6 as he could not secure a steamer for the position.

The dull state of affairs is not due to the rates of freight asked but to the absence of business.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Special Cablegram yesterday, the 22nd November :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 8 9	£0 11 3
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 3 6	£1 6 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 10 9	£0 12 0
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 1 3	£0 3 0
Geo. G. F. Dev.	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 2 0	£0 2 6
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 0 0	£2 3 9
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
G. F. of Mysore	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 15 0	£0 17 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Hyderabad Dec	£1	£1	£2 13 9	£2 13 9
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 3
Kempinkotes New	6s.	5s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 0
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 13 2	£5 18 9
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	4s.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 7 6	£1 9 9
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 13 0	£0 14 0
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 3 6
Sangli (New)	£1	15s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 6
Topaldedi	£1	10s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 3

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 22.

The conditions South-West of the Bay is now nearly normal, and rainfall has been confined to the South of India, where it has been light and occured almost entirely in the Coast districts.

Depression appears to be affecting Kashmir as pressure has fallen there and the skies are now much clouded.

In Burma the skies have cleared slightly and humidity is unchanged while the temperature is approximately normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa cloud is confined to the coast districts and in Chota Nagpur and South Bihar humidity has decreased generally while the temperature is still slightly high.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces humidity has decreased slightly and the temperature remains steadily 2° above normal while the skies are still cloudy in Central India and the Central Provinces.

In the North-West of India the skies have cleared except in Kashmir where humidity has fallen and the temperature is still 3° above normal.

In the Peninsula cloud has decreased except on the East Coast and the air is damper in the West Coast and drier in the South of the Peninsula where the temperatue has risen generally and is normal or in excess in the whole of the division.

The following rainfall is reported :—Cuddapah and Cuddalore 1/4 inch; and Pamban 1/2 an inch.

A continuance of light rainfall is likely on the South of the Madras Coast, and some rain is possible in the interori of the South of India and in Kashmir light percepitation may occur.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND REPORTS, 22ND NOVEMBER 1906.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Wheat sowings continue.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rapeseed flourishing. Food grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotten picking general.

Amroati.—Seasonable. Linseed flourishing.

Nemgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Breach.—Bright, fair weather. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Cotton plants showing bolls. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Cotton plants flourishing, showing bolls and want fine weather. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unseasonable. Cotton picking general and arrivals expected early. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Indus Valley and at Malegaon and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly over the greater part of the country and the force has been strong at Nagapatam and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° in excess of normal in Sind and at Ratnagiri and Bijapur, and the minimum 5° to 9° at Masulipatam, Hyderabad, Deccan, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Surat, Akola and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 48° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency and Berar and at Bhavnagar Para, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Negapatam.

Rain.—Only 4 stations report light showers.

Weather is generally fine with passing clouds,

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCUPATIONS.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COBB—November 9, at Mecrut the wife of William Hey Cobb, C.S., of a son.

FAWCETT—November, 13, At Mirzapur, the wife of E. P. Fawcett C. S., of a daughter.

KERR—November, 17 At Nowshera, the wife of Captain F. S. Kerr, 46th Rakhray's Sikhs, a son.

MURRAY—November, 17, at Cumberland Lodge, Croydon, England, the wife of Jas. W. Murray, 12, Government Place Calcutta, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FORREST—BROWNE—November 14, at St Andrew's Church, Madras, By the Rev. Horne Stevenson, Senior Presidency Chaplain, J. M. Forrest, Captain, I.M.S., son of Dr. Forrest, of Glasgow, to Ethel Maude, second daughter of the late Colonel B. M. Browne, 19th Bombay Infantry.

ROSS-MANSON—November, 19, at the Old Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Stuart, H. Clarke, J. Norman Ross, of Chandypore T. E. Cachar, to Florence Jane, youngest daughter of John Eaton, of Malpas, Cheshire.

DEATHS

BURDER—November, 19 at Ooty, after a long and painful illness, most patiently borne, Susan, the dearly beloved wife of S. Burder, Head Master, L. M. S. Training School, Ooty.

MCNAIR—November, 18 at Moorkee, of heart failure, Lucilla Anna Maria, wife of Rev. J. W. McNair, M. E. Mission, age 64 years.

PATTISON—November, 17 at Colombo, Mr. Wm. MacGregor Pattison, late Engineer Assistant, Hasimara Tea Estate, Alipur Duars

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FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Burns ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.

FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints ; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 11m. Sun sets, 5h 21m. High water, 4-52m., 5-21a. Low water, 11-40m., 11-5a.

P. and O. s. s. Macedonia, with English mails of 9th inst., due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Bombay Motor Car Company, opening of Garage and Show Room, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, 5-30 p.m.

Elysium Roller Skating Rink.

THE ANNUAL MAHIM FAIR.—The annual Mahim fair starts from the 30th instant. and will last up to the 9th December, both days inclusive.

STUDENTS' (LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Owing to sudden indisposition, professors Wodehouse will not be able to deliver his address at the Framji Cowasji Institute to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Simla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-45 a. m. on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

THE CAVEL CHURCH.—On Sunday, the 25th inst., the titular feast of N. S. D. Saude will be celebrated in the Church of Cavel with usual pomp. On the previous evening, there will be Solemn Vespers at 7 (S. T.) On the feast day there will be two Low Masses at 7-15 and 8-30, and the High Mass at 11-30 (S. T.)

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER.—Mahadeo Muloo, aged twenty two years, a Hindu cart-driver, was driving his cart loaded with corrugated iron sheets along the Argyle Road, yesterday, when his cart collided with another cart passing in the opposite direction. In the collision Mahadeo was thrown off his cart, and one of the wheels of the cart went over his head killing him on the spot.

THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.—The fourteenth general meeting of the shareholders of the Hope Mills was held at the registered office of the Company, No. 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. R. S. Bhownagree presiding, when the auditor's balance-sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December 1905 showing a loss of Rs. 18,765 was received and adopted.

Messrs. R. S. Bhownagree and Aditram Muncharam were re-elected directors ; and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co. were also re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS.—In connection with the early introduction of the Electric running of cars in Bombay, the Company have taken in hand a number of extensions and connecting lines. Yesterday the Company's men commenced the work of tracing the line through Clare Road in Byculla which is to connect the Colaba-Parel line with the Ripon Road line. This will, no doubt, be appreciated by those living in Jacob's Circle, as it will enable the European residents of that locality easy access of an evening to the Victoria Gardens—an outing which the families in that congested part of Bombay will enjoy vastly.

CAFE CHANTANT AT BANDRA.—A Grand Cafe Chantant was held in aid of The Bandra Literary & Social Catholic Association on the ground of St. Stanisla's Institution at Bandra on Saturday. The grounds were prettily decorated for the occasion with tiny fairy lamps, strings of festoons, flags and bunting, and a temporary stage was erected near the western end. Thanks to the indefatigable energies of Mr. S. F. Dias, the Sports Secretary, and Mr. Jos. P. D'Mello, the Secretary. The affair was a success from every standpoint. Before the commencement of the proceedings, the Imperial Band rendered a select programme of music under the able baton of Mr. Menezes, their Director. A "Musical Sketch" by Members of the Association was preluded by piano forte solos and songs by Miss F. D'Silva and Messrs Rayalou and Flanagan ; Messrs. Rayalan, Guyman, Williams and Flanagan contributed in no small measure to the comic part of the performance. Miss Jane Siqueira, who figured advantageously in both a violin solo and a duet, is to be complimented on her vocal and instrumental attainments, Miss S. Nissen, who kindly presided at the Piano in her masterly style, ably aided the performers throughout the play. A "Christy Minstrel" sketch terminated the Cafe Chantant. The attendance was full that could be desired, and all other arrangements were extremely satisfactory.

POET AND PHILOSOPHER.—The Hindu community has not been more fercibly and favourably appealed to in respect to their several social customs than by Mr. Chotalal Sevakram, a Hindu Poet and Philosopher. The present Ruler of Cutch is an enlightened chief and a recognised educated and intelligent Rao of whom all Kutchees are so proud. Mr. Chotalal, who was tutor to the Rao is now his Private Secretary. This popular official, having the opportunity of mixing with every class of Hindu community, gives expression to his feelings in a small book of poems called "Chotalal Saptahaty." The work is dedicated, of course, to the Ruler of Cutch, whose personal qualities have been justly admired. Though sympathetic he is quite straight and direct. He impresses upon his countrymen the advantages of dispensing with certain customs in a language so gentle but at the same time so forcible that the desired effects must necessarily ensue. The poems begin with patriotism—real genuine patriotism, not the kind preached by political agitators. The book may be perused with advantage by those for whom it is meant. The true duty to the country, the Government and God has been defined and in every stanza the author has invariably preserved Moderation. Education is the theme in one part of the book where the poet is read at his best. It is classified : moral, intellectual, religious and economic. He preaches freedom of thought but not to an extent where an individual loses the balance. He points to all that is British for the guidance of his countrymen. He assures them that British Raj is the star of their hopes. He ends, as he begins, in praying to the Almighty to grant his countrymen that knowledge which may help them to take the right path.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday, and the trial of the cases was continued before him and a common Jury.

THEFT OF A CHEQUE.

Gulamali Abdulali, a Borah cook, was tried for stealing a cheque No. B 410576, on the 7th instant, from his master's cheque-book; getting it filled up, and drawn on the National Bank of India for Rs. 500; and presenting as genuine such a forged valuable security for obtaining payment. Mr. F. R. Vicaji, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. When the Jury in the case was empanelled, the Clerk of the Crown asked them to choose their foreman. As some time was spent without the jury being able to declare their choice, the matter was reported to the Judge, who remarked that after all it was not so very difficult either to choose a foreman, or to act as one; but if the Jury were unable to choose a foreman for themselves, the Court would select one for them. The Judge then directed Mr. John Shaw Mckenzie to act as foreman,

Counsel for the Crown stated the facts of the case. Complainant, he said, was a jeweller doing business in Mirza Street. Accused was in his service as cook for about a month. On the 7th instant, complainant had occasion to leave his place at about 11 a. m.; he returned at about 1 p. m. During the interval, accused stole the cheque from a cheque-book kept in a closed drawer. Later, he went to a petition writer named Parbhudas Popat, and representing to him that he was the separator on the account, and the drawer himself got it filled up for Rs. 500. It was the practice with the National Bank, as it was with other Banks, to register the specimen signature of person, who had current accounts with the bank to operate upon. When the cheque was presented for payment, the ledger-Keeper in the bank saw a difference between the handwriting of the signature and of the spelling. Payment was stopped ; complainant was sent for. Inspector Sullivan arrested and charged the accused.

Evidence was called. The complainant, and the bank's ledger-keeper, Dadabhoy Moroba, and the assistant accountant, Mr. E. W. Chrisdie, were examined.

Accused said he committed the offence out of ignorance ; he begged to be forgiven.

His lordship, in giving charge to the jury, asked them to keep out of their minds what the accused had stated, and to see whether independently of it, there was not quite satisfactory evidence for convicting him on the charges laid against him.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of both charges, viz., of theft, and of using as genuine a forged valuable security. He was sentenced to two years's rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges, the sentence to run consecutively, four years in all.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Shivambar Shivtahal, servant to Jugannath Sukai, a seller of firewood, in 14th Camateepura Lane, was tried for cutting his master's throat with a knife, on 24th August last, with the assistance of Panwasi Mande, (20) who is now dead. Mr. Kaikhusaru E. Ghamatt, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Counsel for the Crown said that about midnight, complainant was awakened from his sleep by a call for assistance made to him by a neighbour, who, wanting to get out of his room, could not do so, because some one appeared to have secured the door from outside. Complainant got up and saw that the door had been fastened, and a padlock put upon it. Surmising that some rogue or blackguard, the vernacular term he actually used being "Mawalee," which meant both, had done this in order to steal his firewood, he grew angry, and showered abuses on the supposed wrong-doers. Out jumped on him suddenly the accused, who stabbed him in the throat with a knife, preventing him from going into his room to get a light to examine more closely the fastening, as he had intended to do. The wound reached the wind-pipe. Panwasi came to accused's assistance, and between them they succeeded in throwing the complainant down on the ground. Accused sat up on complainant's chest, stabbed him in the abdomen, and in other parts of his body. Complainant raised an alarm ; accused and his accomplice escaped. Some persons came to his assistance ; the matter was reported to Sub-Inspector O'Brien, who sent the complainant to the Sir Jamshedji Hospital. There the injured man was detained for about a month. Complainant lost his voice, and could not now talk above a whisper. Accused and his accomplice were discovered, arrested, and charged with attempting to commit murder, and with causing grievous hurt.

Complainant, in the course of his evidence, supposed that this attempt on his life was owing to the accused's inability to discharge a debt of Rs. 40, which he owed to the complainant. He was unable to state the reason why the door was secured from outside before the attack was made on him ; the fastening of that door, however, would pervent the persons residing in the rooms adjoining his own, from going out.

Mr. Ghamatt put in the statement made by the accused in the Lower Court, and closed the case for the Crown.

His lordship enquired under what section the Magistrate had recorded the statement ?

Mr. Ghamatt said under section 342 of the Procedure Code.

The Judge asked whether the Magistrate was right in putting questions in the form he had ?

Mr. Ghamatt, in agreeing with his Lordship's doubts said it would have been better had the Magistrate formulated the questions in a different form from what he had done.

His Lordship : I myself think very much so.

Mr. Ghamatt said that of course the Magistrate was within his rights in putting the question he had.

The Judge : No doubt, he was ; but the discretion should have been properly exercised. Continuing, Mr. Justice Davar said that the invariable practice was to ask the accused whether he would make a statement, and not to put questions to him, especially in view of the fact that the case was going to be committed for trial in the Sessions Court; also, in view of the fact that the accused was not defended in the Magistrate's court either by pleader or counsel.

The accused, in his statement to the court, said he was on friendly terms with Jugonnath. On the evening of the occurrence, he suddenly became unfriendly, and he would not allow accused to take his meals. That night accused prepared the food, but the complainant would not take it. At midnight, the complainant threw him to the ground, and wanted to throttle him, and in his self-defence, the accused used the knife he had with him and struck him in the abdomen. The complainant then got up, and after a few minutes again threw accused to the ground and tried to throttle him. Accused was in danger of his life, and under that belief, he again used the knife and struck complainant in the throat. Accused said he was an old man, and had seven children, and that what he did was done in self-defence.

Mr. Ghamat having summed up the evidence, his lordship charged the Jury. He said it was often difficult to probe into the natives, of people charged with a criminal offence. They were in no way concerned with what actuated the accused to act in the way he did ; they had only to look to what had actually transpired. Now as to the statement made by the accused in the Magistrate's Court, it might be observed that it was sometimes difficult to protect a person from himself. But he would say this : that it was undesirable to heckle an accused person with questions. A person in his position should be left entirely free to make his statement; it was best to throw the whole burden of proving the case for the prosecution up to the hilt on the prosecution itself.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty against the accused of causing grievous hurt by means of an instrument of cutting. The Judge remarked to the accused that the jury had taken a merciful view of his case, and convicted him of the lesser offence. He was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment,

BURGLARY AND THEFT.

Kerasing Shewrasing, a convict at present undergoing a sentence of two years, was indicted for Burglary by night on 14th October in the shop at Khetwadi of Hira Hasanand, a milkman, and stealing from it a box containing Rs. 25-11-0. Mr. K. B. Dastur, appeared for the Crown.

The evidence showed that the accused's movements were observed by a townsman who cried out "thief, thief." On hearing the cry, two victoria drivers, Nur Mahomed Valee and Megha Rupa, attempted to stop him, but he, drawing out a knife, struck them one after another, and ran in the direction of the Gol Pithas, where Abdulkadar Hasan, policeman No. 1536 C, was on duty. He stabbed the policeman also ; but was ultimately overpowered and captured. He was tried for these assaults before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Second Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to an accumulative term of riforous imprisonment for two years, which he was now undergoing.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty on both counts Accused had previous convictions ; but he denied that he had any, and the counsel for the prosecution did not think it advisable to obtain an adjournment in order to summon the jail authorities to depose to these. The Judge remarked that calling this evidence would not materially affect the case. Accused appeared to be an extremely desperate character ; he was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of theft in a building, and to five years on the charge of house-breaking nine years in all.

ALLEGED EMBAZZLEMENT.

Gajanand Madangopal, and Guiraj Bejnath, were charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant, and with falsification of accounts, in respect of certain sums belonging to the firm of Lachhiram Anandilal in which they were employed, viz., embazzlement on 7th June, of Rs. 3,461 from Madangopal Chandrastan ; on 29th June, Rs. 242 from Samarathrai Khetsidas ; and on 7th June, Rs. 4,324 from Rajaram Motilal. They were also charged with making false entries in the cash-book : Rs. 5,000 on 11th June ; Rs. 10,000 on 12 th June ; and Rs. 3,000 on 18th June, Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr Rustome Wadia and Mr. Chunilal Setalnad appeared for the accused, and applied for an adjournment pending service on a witness named Anantram Lachhiram, who was now at, Calcutta, and whose attendance was very material for the defence of their cliants. The Judge called the firm's Marwari manager, who had filed the complaint, and ordered him to send an urgent telegram forth with to the man asking him to start with out fail by the next train for Bombay ; to bring with him to Court, the "urgent" telegram receipt, and any reply which he might have received from Ananaram and warned him that if he failed to attend the Court in the morning, as directed, he would be arrest there under circumstances which might not be quite pleasant to him. The Judge also ordered that a message should be sent by the Clerk of the Crown, through the Chief Presidency Magistrate to expedite Anantram's departure from Calcutta.

The Court adjourned till 10-30 this morning.

A BIG ZEMINDAR OF AYODHIA.

Adventures of a Rogue.

ON the Appellate side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Thakoreprasad Harprasad, who was in September last convicted by Mr. G. D. Madgovkar, Sessions Judge of Broach, of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property and was sentenced to three years' rigorous inprisonment, of which taree months were to be in solitary confinement.

The accused was charged with cheating and dishonestly inducing Maneklal Bhaishanker of Broach to deliver to him a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 321, on the 23rd July 1906. The accused put up for five days at the Khas Chok Mandir, Broach, where the complainant Maneklal came daily to worship. They become acquainted, and the accused got from Maneklal the gold necklace. Maneklal said that the accused took it away on pretence of weighing it, promising to be back immediately, but ran away with it. The accused's defence was that he paid Maneklal for it. The evidence of three witnesses proved that the accused, having approved of the necklace, took it up to his lodgings and returned with a long, narrow bag which was just round enough to contain rupees one over the other. He opened it in the presence of witnesses and took out from it fourteen rupees ; and tying up the mouth of the bag, gave it into Maneklal's possession, saying he would just go and have the necklace weighed. Maneklal, who had swallowed the accused's tale of his being a big Zemindar of Ayodhia and of his wanting a pair of gold necklaces for the images in his own temple, raised no objection and let the accused, who had neither coat or shoes on, depart. Maneklal had hoped to get from the goldsmith the usual commission of one per cent on the sale, and seeing the accused take the rupees out, had concluded that the bag given him was full of rupees. In fact, Maneklal had no suspicion but when the accused failed to return for half an hour, he became uneasy. The bag was opened in the presence of a panch, and was found to contain Rs. 21, each on the top of the others, and the rest were all half-anna pieces to the value of Rs. 10-6-0. Maneklal was sent to Ahmedabad the same night. The accused was arrested there on an evening, as he was getting down from the Baroda train. Being questioned in the presence of a panch, he produced the necklace and a railway ticket from Vishwamitra station. He was brought back to Broach and sent up for trial. Accused produced no evidence to support his defence that he paid Maneklal. The accused's sudden flight, leaving his clotnes and shoes behind, were inconsistent with his defence. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Their lordships, on consideration of all the evidence dismissed the appeal.

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUSTICE BEAMAN.

This was an application presented to their Lordships by one Lakhamgowda Basava Prabu Desai for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council against the decision of the High Court in a Second appeal.

In this suit which was commenced on the 6th October 1893 and resulted in a dismissal, the applicant, as plaintiff, sued the defendants, Iksava Anaji and 19 others, to recover possession of certain lands in the Chikodi district, with mesne profits for 3 years due, and future mesne profits and Rs. 200 for the value of the Sandal trees grown thereon. He alleged that they were given by his ancestors to the ancestors of one Venkatrao in consideration for service ; that as the services of Venkatrao were no longer necessary, they were dispensed with ; and that notice requiring delivery of possession was given. The 4th Defendant (who is the plaintiff's opponent) denied that the lands were given for service, and asserted that they were granted in *Inam* more than a century ago.

It is established by the evidence that for upwards of a century, the lands in question have been enjoyed by the Defendant and his predecessors in title, and this enjoyment has been under a sanad conferring a title to the lands.

The Plantiff contends that the lands were given for service. That the service has been dispensed with and that as a result he is entitled to resume the land. The Defendant maintains that it was given as *Sara Inam* to be continued to the grantee and his heirs from generation to generation. The main

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LONDON IN BOMBAY.
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"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKY

Sold Everywhere.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1906.

THE CHAMBER AND THE BANKS.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has achieved a reputation for "harping constantly on the same string," and if pertinacity be a virtue it is entitled to the reward which we are led to believe virtue entails. But where the string upon which the performance is made, or where the performance itself is wanting in skill, we are not sure that pertinacity is deserving of commendation. We are not now alluding to our old friend the Nagda-Muttra Railway, but to the expression of the Chamber's opinion on a certain omission in the New Presidency Banks legislation. The letter published yesterday on behalf of the Banking section of the members of the Chamber clearly points to the necessity for the more careful consideration of opinions put before the Government of India, if such opinions are to carry any weight with the powers that be. In the present instance, it is obvious that the divided counsels which appear to exist amongst the Mercantile Community of Bombay, cannot prove illuminating though indirectly they may prove instructive to the Financial Department of the Government of India. For ourselves we fully anticipated some protest against the views expressed in the letter of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber. In the first place, it is not so many months since our local Presidency Bank's action was strongly arraigned, and in spite of the loyal defence of his colleagues by the new Chairman, it cannot be denied that the necessity for a more careful scrutiny of its advance and discount business was more than proved. It was indeed one of the strongest contentions of the Bank's defenders, that the finance of the internal trade of the country was one of the chief duties of that Institution. We agree. But in agreeing, we do not see where the necessity arises for grafting on to the Bank's business an entirely new and somewhat speculative branch of Banking business, *i.e.*, a share in the finance of the external trade of India.

Those who advocate permitting the Presidency Banks to have access to the London money market direct, appear to us not to realize three important factors of such a change: (1) It involves a business on foreign bills, as otherwise how are funds to be obtained from the London Market? (2) it consequently involves speculations in Exchange certainly not at present so difficult a business as in days gone by, but still one requiring study, special training in arbitrage operations and expert working both here and abroad; (3) and consequent upon the last, the change would necessitate the establishment of an expensive branch in London. We think also that the members of the Committee of the Chamber have in their mind a general idea that exchange is "fixed"; but the Financial Member has no illusions on this score; both Sir E. Law and Mr. Baker have so far steadily insisted that exchange is not "fixed" and that we in India are not yet indulging in a Gold Standard; so that even if the obvious difficulties of the new departures advocated were surmountable, the future action of Government would be certainly hampered by granting to the Presidency Banks the latitude desired. It would be interesting to hear from the Chamber of Commerce on what grounds they arrived at the opinion expressed and further, assuming the concession granted, what was their idea of the *modus operandi* and how they supposed that the Presidency Banks would acquire a share of the surplus of the London money market? We put aside, of course, the obvious expedient of accepting fixed deposits, at interest in the same manner as do the Exchange Banks; as were this concession permissible or desirable it might be worth while trying locally before approaching the foreign markets. Indeed, were the terms sufficiently tempting, probably foreign deposits would find their way here, without the aid of special legislation. We wish in conclusion to state most emphatically that our remarks are not prompted by either side in this controversy. We have not been favoured with the names of a single member of the Committee of the Chamber who drafted the letter under reference, nor (beyond that of the signatory) of their opponents. But we strongly deprecate the weakness evidenced by this display of divided counsels; and we think we voice a strong feeling amongst the mercantile community when we say that the action of the Committee of the Chamber has been for some time past far from representative, and therefore wanting in force and weight in the councils of the Empire.

THE SANITATION OF CAIRO.

MR. C. C. JAMES, late Drainage Engineer to the Bombay Municipality, is now engaged in a thorough study of the sanitary, or more properly speaking, the insanitary, conditions of Cairo. His work will include a careful examination of the many projects of drainage which, during the past quarter of a century, have been submitted to the Egyptian Government, by engineers of various nationalities. For many centuries Cairo was content to draw water from wells that were not far removed from cesspits as was the case in Ahmedabad until about eighteen years ago. People who understood their risks got their water supplies direct from the Nile where the source was less impure. When a French Company established waterworks the old cesspits continued to receive the whole water supply except such as was used in gardens or on the streets and the cesspits being of loose uncemented masonry spread the sewage throughout the subsoil of the city. This system has continued since the times of the Saracens. Many parts of Cairo are below the level of high Nile and can only be drained by pumping. On a rough estimate seven years will be occupied in the work of drainage which will cost £5,000,000 to carry out. Accurate figures can only be given when the estimates are complete. As Cairo is situated in an almost rainless country where nothing grows without irrigation, the waste water and sewage of the city will prove a valuable asset when applied to the land on the east side of the Nile Valley to the south of Cairo. There are no prejudices in Egypt against the use of sewage or any other manure, natural or artificial. For many years chemical manures have been imported for use on the sugar and cotton estates of the Government and the Pachas and the completion of the Cairo drainage and the inevitable sewage farm will certainly be followed by similar works in other towns, all of which will require pumping system for the removal of the sewage. Among the early attempts at sanitary improvement in Cairo was one made twenty-three years ago to convert the sewage of the city into poudrette.

A concession was given by the Egyptian Government of the sewage of Cairo to an Italian music-master who promptly sold his monopoly to a syndicate and retired to his native land. The syndicate laid out works at Old Cairo, some three miles to the south of the present capital and one mile from the river. They then invited the Government to deliver the sewage at the works and it was only then that the Government realised the actual meaning of the bargain. Then the Governor of Cairo ordered the citizens to remove the sewage at their own expense which they did most unwillingly by the aid of barrels and and carts. Much of it was spilt against the roadside trees and as the transport was carried on at night the nuisance was committed with impunity, and was the cause of many bitter complaints. Then an English Engineer was engaged by the Government to report on the scheme and its working. His report stated that he found the work well laid out and that the process of conversion was carried out with all necessary care, and without offence, but that little work was being done for lack of material which the Government had engaged to deliver. He found that the syndicate was bound to utilise and convert all the sewage delivered at their work, and that if they did this they would deserve the best consideration of the Government; but if they failed in these conditions the concession would lapse without leaving them any claim for compensation. The Engineer therefore submitted a project for a better system of transport by river to a small pumping station, a mile from the works, by means of which the works could be supplied and a disastrous lawsuit avoided. The works continued in operation for several years. Opinions among outsiders were divided as to whether the manufacture of poudrette was the real object of the concession. Men of experience in Egyptian concession opined that the profit lay in a prospective lawsuit with the Government for non-delivery of sewage. The city of Cairo will be far better served by a modern system of drainage by pumping, combined with the immediate utilisation of the refuse on cultivated ground.

SUBSIDING ST. PAUL'S.

THERE is nothing either surprising or new in the information conveyed by Reuter that the South West Tower of St. Paul's cathedral is subsiding, and that a list of thirteen inches has been discovered. It is certainly "startling," however, for St. Paul's is greatly beloved by Londoners, many hundreds of thousands of whom see the sun rise above its stately cross and dome every morning in the year, yet rarely, if ever, find themselves beneath its classic portals. For St. Paul's is set on a hill, a monument to Christianity rearing its noble head above the vortex of carking strife below and around. Like so many of our famous fabrics, St. Paul's has had its vicissitudes. As far back as 610 a church existed at the top of Ludgate Hill. For over four hundred years the sacraments were dispensed within its walls, until in 1087 it was destroyed by fire. A fine Norman edifice then rose upon the ashes of the old Saxon building, and forty years were spent in building it. For five hundred years it was the centre of the city's life and the fountain head of its religion, and then in 1561 it again fell a prey to the flames. Again was it rebuilt; huge sums of money being spent upon the fabric, but it was not complete when the Great Fire of 1666 again levelled it to the dust. By this time, however, London had become a wealthy city, and Sir Christopher Wren was commissioned to build up a new cathedral, and his edifice is that which we know to-day, minus his decorations, which were never carried out. That St. Paul's is in a bad way is not, as we have already said, surprising, as its precarious condition has long been a matter of concern to the ecclesiastical authorities; while almost up the very walls of its foundations extend the ramifications of the Underground Railway. The marvel is that St. Paul's has stood the racket of the daily vehicular and subterranean traffic as it has,

COTTON IN KOREA.

AN interesting report was submitted to Parliament recently on the result of the experiments which have been conducted on cotton cultivation in Korea. The chief point is the definite assertion that the crops could be increased by fifty per cent., were improved methods of cultivation adopted and a greater area planted. The experiments were carried out by Mr. Ando, an expert from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at Tokio, on behalf of the Cotton Growers' Association. They were carried out chiefly in the uplands and situations offering varying conditions were chosen. The result has been to prove that the prospects of the extended cultivation of cotton are very good and the enlargement of the area should prove of the greatest value to the spinning industry of Japan. The report concludes that the experiments at Mokpo tend to show that, by the introduction of upland cotton throughout the country, the average crop per acre would amount to some 540 lbs., and the total crop for the country to between 150,000,000 lbs and 160,000,000 lbs. Taking the proportion of ginned cotton from this crop at 30 per cent. there would be a production of from 45,000,000 to 48,000,000 lbs. of ginned cotton produced, or an increase of some 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 lbs. Taking the value of ginned cotton at £1 17s. 6d. per 100 lbs, weight the increase in value would be from £350,000 to £400,000. This crop would still further be increased by improved methods of agriculture and would be about 800 lbs. to the acre at a conservative estimate, giving a total crop of about 240,000,000 lbs. with some 72,000,000 lbs. of ginned cotton which, at the same price, would give an increased value of over £800,000 on the existing return. The total area of land which could be profitably brought under cotton is at least 500,000 acres or an additional area of 202,000 acres, which would give an addition of 160,000,000 lbs. of unginned cotton, with an additional output of ginned cotton valued at £11,000,000. If these experiments prove what will actually result from extended growth, the Indian crop will lose a valuable market and some fresh outlet from our surplus stock will have to be found.

CHINESE LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

THERE is a curious irony in the telegram to be found in another column to the effect that a party of thirty-two Chinamen have been prevented from landing in England, where they were under engagement to proceed to Liverpool to work in a laundry. It is almost Gilbertian that while the Radicals are making such a fuss about the importation of Chinese into an extremity of the empire we should be importing them for work at Home, right under the Government's nose. Yet had the Celestials now aboard the s. s. *Machaon* at Gravesend been possessed of sufficient means to justify their being landed on English soil it is possible they might have settled in Liverpool and lived peacefully and reared mixed families in years to come, and the country at large have been none the wiser. John Chinaman, when Mrs. John and the chicks are there to keep him at home, can be a very peaceful and law-abiding citizen, and in Australia and America he is not nearly so ill-regarded by those who live alongside of him as he is in England who have never seen a dozen Chinamen in their lives. Liverpool, too, is a great and cosmopolitan city, where a handful of Celestials would create no more curiosity than a handful of lascars, or a handful of Irishmen! At the same time we think it a good thing that a probably unforeseen circumstance has occurred to bring this new aspect of "Chinese Labour" into prominence. While there is plenty of room in the world for all the excess progeny with which China may be troubled, it is not to be found in England while there are thirteen millions of English people always on the verge of starvation.

MR. CLANEY has been appointed Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

THE P. and O. Company's s, s. "China," with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Suez at 9-30 a.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the homeward Mails of the 17th instant, arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on Wednesday.

The Bank of Bombay has to-day raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

DR. G. THIBAUT, now Registrar of the Allahabad University, has applied for the appointment of Registrar of the Calcutta University.

Mr. Stewart Wilson, Director General of Post Office in India, leaves Calcutta for Rangoon next Sunday on a tour of inspection.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Nera left Marseilles for Bombay on the 21st instant, and is expected here on the 6th December.

MR. BENTON the Inspector-General of Irrigation has left Calcutta for Rangoon in connection with the River Training scheme.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have appointed Mr. J. Lyon Scott to act as Agent at Ahmedabad Branch vice Mr. J. Duff temporarily absent on leave.

DURING the week ending on Tuesday, the 20th of November, 11¼ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these one was shipped to Mauritius, 3¼ were sold to the Farmer at Sholapur, 5 to the Farmer at Broach and 2 to the Farmer at Godhra. During the week 75 chests were imported from Indore and 150 from Ahmedabad.

THE financial panic at Amritsar, says the *Empire*, comes as a timely reminder that Banks conducted by Englishmen are not the only institutions of their kind that are apt to make disastrous mistakes. At the same time the developments notified show that what Indian Banks may lack in solidity they make up in solidarity.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and has been pleased to nominate Mr. George Qwen William Dunn in his place.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 20 was 710, giving a death-rate of 45·09 per annum per thousand as against 35·31 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·61 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 87 died from fevers; 12, plague; 17, cholera; 6, leprosy; 65, phthisis; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 182, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 37, still-born; 94, old age and debility; 20, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 13; Brahmin, 26; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 305; Hindu low caste, 91; Musalman, 152; Parsee, 28; Jew 3; Native Christian, 88; Eurasian, 2; European, 4; Negro-African, 4. The total number of births was 403 against 379 the corresponding period of last year, and 409 the average over the past five years.

Major Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Army Finance Department will, on his return from leave, resume his appointment, Major Foord, who has been officiating, being detailed for duty to the Eastern Command.

NINETEEN miles of promenades along the Riviera coast were wrecked by the storm on the 2nd instant The damage is estimated at £1,000,000. At the height of the storm a number of submarines dived, remaining safely below until the worst of the danger was over. Four hundred fishing vessels were lost, although there were few casualties.

THE proprietors of a Siamese paper, the *Bangkok Times*, have issued a leaflet containing the following delightful specimen of English:—"The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder, git commit, we hear of and tell it. Do a mighty chief die we publish it and in borders of sombre. Staff has each one been colleged and write like Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisement, Buy it, buy it. Tell each of you its greatness for good. Ready on Friday. Number first."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

SUFFRAGIST "AT HOMES."

A PRETTY ROMANCE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

With the debate on the Education Bill in the Lords and a crop of questions dealing with the imprisoned suffragettes in the Commons, London has been much too occupied with politics this week to find time to think of anything else.

Ever since the eleven ladies of the Women's Social and Political Union were committed to Holloway Prison more than a week ago Women's Suffrage has been the accepted topic of conversation on all sides. The two ardent suffragettes had been loudly condemned when they made themselves troublesome in the lobby of the House of Commons or created an uproar outside the stately Cavendish Square house of Mr. Asquith and caused the Chancellor of the Exchequer to escape by the back door, but when the public learned that these ladies had been placed in solitary confinement in a dark prison cell, given skilly to eat and forced to wear prison clothes the popular tune changed. Members of Parliament fairly tumbled over each other in their efforts to demand that the ladies should have the usual treatment of political prisoners, that is, be treated as first class misdemeanants. Lord Robert Cecil, the son of the late Marquis of Salisbury, among others came out as the champion of the "Martyrs," the King was appealed to—not by the prisoners themselves but by their influential sympathisers—and the result of all this extraordinary display of fervour is that the imprisoned suffragists may now wear their own clothes and have some little extra comforts in the way of food, writing materials, and books sent in to them.

SUFFRAGE "AT HOMES."

For the first time in fact in the experience of anybody the question of women's suffrage is exciting keen interest. No one would now dream of yawning when votes for women are mentioned. While the working class element is holding popular demonstrations in Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park, Society ladies, not to be outdone in enthusiasm, are giving a new form of entertainment, the Suffrage "At Home." The other day I attended one of these functions given by a popular hostess at Prince's. Charming women garbed in the height of fashion assembled in the gilded halls of that favourite rendezvous of Society and drank tea while fair orators, assisted by Members of Parliament, Liberal, Conservative and Labour, glibly discussed the rights and the wrongs of the imprisoned suffragists. The fact that Mrs. Creighton, the distinguished wife of the late Bishop of London, who has long been known as one of the most confirmed and incorrigible opponents of the extension of the franchise to her sex, has been converted as a result of the daring campaign of the new generation of suffragist leaders is a distinct feather in their cap. "To suffragise" is, by the way, a new and at the moment very useful expression coined by Society enthusiasts. It implies not only the attendance at Suffrage meetings but the persecution of recalcitrant M.P.'s who will not bend the knee to the political amazons of the Women's Social and Political Union.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

In spite of all this political excitement the Marlborough scandal, to which I referred last week, is still much talked about at the clubs. A carefully worded statement by the Duke's solicitor, Sir George Lewis, to the effect that the deed of separation between the Duke and Duchess had not yet been signed, does not tend to lessen the tension, and the decision of the Duke of Marlborough to let Blenheim, the historic seat given to his great ancestor as a thank-offering from the people of England in the time of Queen Anne, has further heightened the interest in the ducal menage. This palatial possession of the Churchill family has never been let before in its two hundred years of existence. Perhaps the largest of all the stately homes of England, and in excellent repair, thanks to the Vanderbilt millions, the difficulty of finding a suitable tenant will be great.

Sunderland House, built by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt as a wedding gift for his daughter Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, is likely to come into the market as a result of the present crisis in the Marlborough affairs. Though built at enormous cost and royally furnished, Sunderland House has always been something of a white elephant. Its situation overlooking a mews is undeniably bad and probably no one will be more glad to see the last of this ill-fated residence than the present Duchess on whom, by the way, it is strictly settled.

A PRETTY ROMANCE.

The engagement of Mr. Mark Hombourg, the musician, to Miss Dorothea Frances Muir-Mackenzie, is the romance of the week. The story of how Mark Hombourg, who has been the musical lion of many seasons, met his bride-to-be is a pretty one. They first saw each other in Belgium, the occasion being a little concert, quite a private affair, arranged at a summer residence near Namur, the home of M. Ysaye, a friend of the musician. Mark Hambourg was asked by his friend to play before his pupils, one of whom was Miss Dorothea, the pretty and talented daughter of Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie, the Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor. After the concert was over Miss Mackenzie came up to the piano and shyly thanked the celebrity of the day for the pleasure he had given her. It was a case of love at first sight. All that Mr. Hambourg can remember is that he played a tender and poetic melody—it was Chopin's sonata in B flat minor. Shortly afterwards they met again in Brussels, and later in London, with the result that the engagement is announced this week. The wedding will not take place until March, for the bridegroom, who, though a Russian born, is now a naturalised Englishman, has in fulfilment of contracts to play in Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany and Belgium, the home of many happy memories.

PARIS IN LONDON.

Twice a year, at Mi-Careme and on All Saints' Day, when it is the custom in Paris to close shops and dressmakers' salons, an enterprising London firm with a large establishment in Paris translates all the new season's models and the Parisian mannequins who have been trained to show off the peculiar charms of these triumphs of art in the true Parisian way to London. Yesterday, therefore, Bond Street was invaded by an army of these damsels who had arrived at Dover in the small hours of the morning accompanied by an array of packing cases containing the dandy sartorial treasures of the Rue de la Paix.

All day long, the mannequins slipped in and out of the wonderful gowns they had brought from the Home of Fashions, while English buyers looking admiringly on were seized with alternate fits of admiration and despair: admiration at the beauty and style of the new frocks and wraps, despair at the thought that they would never be able to wear them in the true Parisian way. Still they hastened to order replicas of the French models and in this way the Englishwoman, who has neither the time nor the inclination to pay even a flying visit to Paris in search of new ideas each season, is kept in touch with the latest inspirations of a renowned Parisian creator of Fashions. At night the frocks were restored to their packing cases and their multitudinous folds of tissue paper and whisked back to Paris in time for the reopening of the show rooms this morning. The mannequins however delay their return until to-day so that they may get a few hours' sleep as well as a peep at London.

One of the model garments that most delighted the hundreds of ladies who passed through the salons was a wonderful evening coat of shining pink brocade bordered with sable. Another elegant evening wrap of much originality was made of soft satin, Chinese blue in shade. It was bordered with Japanese embroideries in shades of blue, and graceful sprays of apple blossom were embroidered on the shoulders and down the fronts kimono sleeves lined with apple blossom sable completed a really charming wrap.

A NEW GARMENT.

It is not often that Fashion provides its votaries with a really new garment. New colours and new styles, perhaps, but not a new garment. This season, however, Paris has given its fair citizens the cape bolero and its claims are many. Smart in outline, extremely comfortable and morever possessing the inestimable advantage of not disarranging the blouse underneath however elaborate and "fussy" it may be, the cape bolero has come to stay, or, at least so say the prophets.

The general effect of this innovation is of a short cape, confined under the arms and slightly shaped to the figure. Sometimes it is given wide pagoda sleeves. The object is to obtain the cape effect that every fashionable woman is now diligently cultivating. Even on afternoon gowns short pelerine capes are very fashionable. Thrown back a little in front and worn over an attractive blouse, these pelerines look most picturesque. The bolero cape may be a dressy adjunct of taffetas, lace and embroidery or a cosy garment, say a chinchilla or ermine or velvet bordered with sable.

There is an extraordinary rage for velvet and velveteen just now. Every second woman one meets is clothed in this rich and lovely fabric. For evening wear delicate pastel tints predominate and pearl and opal embroideries are used for trimming, but mulberry-sapphire, smoke and wood brown are the colours of the day. Artistic but a trifle bizarre for ordinary occasions are some of the new shades, as for instance holly hock, pigeon's blood, amethyst aquamarie and maiden hair fern.

REVIVAL OF SILVER.

There are signs that the public is wakening up to a proper appreciation of the claims of silver. Old family plate is being rescued from the plate chest and great store is set by connoisseurs on really good Sheffield Plate. Old-fashioned branching candelabra deemed too heavy and clumsy by far for modern taste only a little while ago are being eagerly sought and the silver epergne which a renowned silversmith declared not long ago was dead and buried is restored to the place of honour in the centre of the table. The favourite design has many branches, from each of which little silver baskets holding fruit and bonbons depend.

The old-time sugar bowls and sifters tea-urns, massive salvers, Apostle spoons, trencher salts and tankards are all pressed into the service of the up-to-date housewife. The afternoon tea-table perhaps most reflects the modern trend in favour of a return to Georgian silver. The tea service true to this period should be provided with a tea urn and a tea caddy. The straining spoon is also in keeping and of course the silver cake-basket which should be pierced.

Not one-hundredth part of the 18th century silver, so-called, which one sees, is real, but what does that matter when the reproductions are so excellent and so true to the spirit of the old silversmiths.

AN AMAZING INTRIGUE.

Brixton of all places in the world has been the scene of an amazing Royal intrigue, the details of which are only leaking out to-day, although the actual events took place so long ago as May last. For many months the coming marriage of Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, the German Emperor's cousin, to the Baroness von Liebeuberg nee Marie Sulzer of Trianon Theatre, has been freely rumoured, and it is only now that an official denial is published from the German Court that those in the confidence of the Prince and the actress are divulging what they know concerning the amazing events which took place in London last spring.

The marriage when first announced, as might be expected, threw the Court into a state of consternation; the Kaiser in particular, who is much attached to his young relative, was bitterly opposed to the union. "If only the woman was noble," he is reported to have exclaimed in the hearing of the young Prince, "then it would be another matter."

This declaration of the Kaiser's provided the motive for an extraordinary plot. Arrangements were made through a Berlin matrimonial agent that Matre Sulzer should be ennobled by marriage with some needy aristocrat, who would be promptly divorced after the ceremony. A suitable person was discovered in the person of Baron von Liebenberg, an impecunious descendant of a noble Austrian House. The Baron in return for fifteen thousand marks, about £750, undertook to marry the actress and immediately after the marriage make it possible for her to divorce him, but the decree being granted he was to receive another fifteen thousand marks.

The curious part of the whole story is that Brixton, a middle-class suburb, much frequented by Music Hall stars and members of the theatrical profession generally, as well as by ordinary quiet lower middle-class people, should have been chosen for the marriage, which took place in the Registry Office there on May 9th and it is believed in the presence of Prince Joachim Albrecht himself.

The Registrar remembers the occasion distinctly but of course never guessed the part he was playing in this amazing Royal intrigue. The lady he describes as being unusually tall, fully six feet, with masses of fair hair, but not a beauty. The newly-married couple accompanied by the good looking young man with the ruddy complexion and military moustache, who is believed to have been the Prince, after leaving the Registry Office drove along Brixton Road for a few hundred yards. Before they had gone a quarter of a mile however the Baron alighted, politely raised his hat and departed, leaving the mysterious gentleman and bride to return to the Carlton. Unfortunately for the success of this ingenious scheme the marrage broker of the Baron fell out as to terms. The Baron has not yet been served divorce papers. Marie Sulzer is still his legal wife and the formal announcement is made that the Prince and the Actress are after all not to wed. There is still, it will be seen, much to be explained.

GERMAN INVASION OF ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the German "mail fisted" expedition was despatched to the Far East under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia, which on entering the British ports en-route, struck up the national anthem as a compliment to the British, times have, indeed, changed most strangely. Now we hear nothing but the determined "Invasion of England" with gratuitous advice from certain interested Germans. Of course all this tall talk of smashing up the greatest Naval Power in the world and compelling her, on her knees of course, to accept the position of a third or fourth rate naval power, may be taken for what it is worth; but one thing is pretty certain, that the Continental powers will not stand by quietly to receive their future orders from the would-be-Dictator of Europe, but will form a powerful combination to resist the Disturber of the peace. As it is, Germany's isolation, according to her own meddlesome political programme, has been completed. Portugal has been knitted to England ages ago; Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Spain have formed a "family circle" with England; while France is becoming, daily, more and more attached. Italy has already followed in the wake of France, and Russia. France's faithful ally will naturally support France; while Belgium and Holland cannot have much love for the many for reasons best known to themselves. Austria, on the other hand, supports Germany with a slender leaning, but complications in the Near East may upset even this hope. And is it likely that a great nation which has been continuously spreading, for centuries, peace, security and liberty within the five great oceans will be allowed to be wiped out by a single power? And then, lastly, "the far flung battle line"—the vigorous British Colonies across the seas, like Canada, Australia, South Africa, the West Indies, with India thrown in—will rise in arms by millions to defend their Great honoured brother from being trampled upon and dismembered by a foreigner. Before it is too late, Prussia in particular, and the Federal States of Germany in general, should make a note of this fact and insist upon having a more active control over the frequent veiled threats needlessly hurled against some Power or other by the "Admiral of the Atlantic;" for Germany may be crippled in such a way in any future fight so as to be helpless to show her head again for years and years to come. Do the people of Prussia and the Federal States wish to occupy such a position; if not, the erratic perambulations and utterances of the Kaiser, who appears to have been fairly upset and stung to the quick over the Moroceo business, must be brought under control. Even the Moslems of the world are not to be overlooked, for he wishes to keep them under his protecting eye, and the pressure of this move is being already felt awkwardly by Turkey. To-day's telegrams contain the alarming news that the German papers are "intensely dissatisfied with the situation at home and abroad" and they attribute this "largely to the Kaiser's constant personal intervention." So the unexpected has happened. The indiscretions of the Kaiser have been carefully watched in India ever since his uncalled for meddlesome Kruger telegram, and we in India, as British subjects, have a right to protest against the Kaiser's very questionable tactics to upset Europe.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

THE DASH FOR THE POLE.

DETAILS OF THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

Lack of Supplies Causes Failure.

TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The details of Captain Peary's arctic voyage show that his failure to reach even a higher latitude was due to a storm opening a great lane of water behind him and cutting off the possibility of support from relief parties. Consequently, he made an independent dash; but when, on the 21st April, he reached 87·06°, the provisions were almost exhausted and he decided to return after planting flags on a high ice pinnacle.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21, 2-25 P.M.

Captain Peary on board the Roosevelt has reached St. Georges Day Newfoundland after nearly being wrecked in a hurricane coming from Labrador and being obliged to dismantle the interior of his ship to provide fuel.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Affirmation of a Policy.

THE STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21, 2-25 P.M.

Secretary Root in a speech at Kansas City dealing with his visit to South America emphatically restated the Monroe doctrine and urged his countrymen to avail themselves of the vast commercial opportunities in South America which would eventually rival the Orient.

THE TRANSVAAL DEPUTATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Mr. Morley, to-day, received the deputation of Transvaal Indians similar to that on the 8th inst. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that Mr. Morley made a long and sympathetic speech and declared that the Transvaal ordinance places the Bar sinister on millions of our fellow-subjects. A strong British Committee will carry on the agitation.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The relations between the Moors and Europeans at Tangier are exceedingly strained, the former availing themselves of every means of insulting Europeans. The Spanish Police yesterday had great difficulty in protecting a Spaniard, who had hostled a kaid in the market. Two Spanish men-of-war have arrived at Tangier and four Companies of Infantry at Algeciras have been ordered to be in readiness, if necessary.

RED CROSS PRESENTATION.

Miss Betty Honoured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MEERUT, NOVEMBER 21.

An interesting function took place at Meerut on the 7th of November, when the Senior Lady Superintendent, of the Queen Alexander, Military Nursing Service for India, Miss Betty received the decoration of the Royal Red Cross. The presentation was made by Major-General Henry, C. B., Commanding 7th (Meerut) Division, in the presence of a large number of the Staff and Medical Officers of the Nursing Staff and others.

Miss Betty is to be heartily congratulated on the honour which the Sovereign has been pleased to confer on her in recognition of many years' of devoted service to the sick in the Military Hospitals, Miss Betty received her training at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London.

THE MINTO FANCY FETE.

Football Tournament Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The following are the entries for the Football Tournament at the Minto Fancy Fete:—Seaforths, Black Watch and the Gordon's; Peshawar A and B Team, Royal Irish, Queen's (Rawalpindi,) Sussex, West Yorks, Wilts, 12th Lancers, Glosters, (Lahore,) Warwicks, R. G. A., York and Lancaster, (Quetta,) King's, Liverpool, Lincolnshire, Bedfords, East Surrey, (Mhow,) Royal Scots, (Poona,) Cameronians, Welsh Fusiliers, Irish Rifles, Scots Fusiliers, 60th Rifles, 15th Hussars, (Meerut,) Shropshire, South Staffords, Somersets, Durhams, (Lucknow,) 13th Hussars, Manchester 14th Hussars (Secunderabad,) Highland Light Infantry, Nothumberland, Fusiliers, Mohan Bogan Athletic Club, Customs' Club, Hornet Football Club, Calcutta Football Club, R. G A Hugli Defences Club and the E. B, S. Ry Volunteers.

The teams in the various divisions will play off their ties locally, and the winning team from each division will come to Calcutta to compete for the Cup, which the Viceroy presents.

DARING MONEY ORDER FRAUD.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The hearing of the case in which Surendranath Bose Alias Bepin Behary Purpit, a clerk in the Money Order Branch of the Dharamtola Post Office Jogendranath Sirkar and Charles Grose were charged with forgery and cheating in respect of four money orders of Rs. 600 each which were purported to have been issued from Midnapore and paid to the first accused, as previously reported, was again resumed by Mr. Swinhoe. The first accused, on being arrested a year after by Babu Hurrumbo Prosad Mukerji, money order writer, made a confession implicating Jogendranath Sircar, the second accused. The latter was accordingly arrested and his house searched, but nothing was found to connect him with the fraud. Surrendra had stated that it was he who had planned and carried out the fraud The third accused, Charles Grose, who is a Madrassi, is said to have been in collusion with Jogendro, persuaded the first accused to falsely impersonate the payee and obtain payment of the money orders. Grose had made a full confession of his own guilt and implicated Jogendra as the perpetrator of the entire fraud. The forged stamp of the Midnapore Post Office, which was impressed on the money orders, was cut by a die-sinker of Chowanipore, Mr. Swinhoe, on evidence adduced, committed all the three accused to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CARUSO.

APPEARANCE IN THE POLICE COURT.

Case Adjourned.

Signor Caruso the tenor has been charged, at the police court at New York, with annoying a woman in the Zoological Gardens. The woman disappeared after she made the charge but the Police proceeded with the case which has caused some sensation in America.

Caruso denied the charge and the case has been adjourned.

A SIDE LIGHT.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The Court was filled to overcrowding at the hearing of the case against Signor Caruso.

The celebrated tenor denied that he had molested the lady who was accusing him, though he admitted ogling her. The lady in question did not appear.

A detective swore that he saw other women and girls annoyed.

The hearing was adjourned.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Mr. Asquith's Bold Promise.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGED TO ACT.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

Mr. Asquith has pledged the Government to propose a scheme for Old Age Pensions.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Non-Conformists Protest against the Lords.

A POLICY OF COMPROMISE.

DEPUTATION TO THE PRIMATE.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The Primate has consented to receive a deputation of churchmen who wish to urge a compromise over the Education Bill.

The non-conformists have sent a memorial to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman demanding that he shall not accept the amendments which the House of Lords has made to the Bill.

ST. PAULS' CATHEDRAL SUBSIDING.

Effect of Tube Construction.

A LIST OF THIRTEEN INCHES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

In view of the proposed tunnelling near St. Paul's Cathedral, the architest has made a startling discovery, that the south-west tower has started subsiding and that at present it has a list of thirteen inches.

THE WRECK AT PORT DARWIN.

Mails and Specie Saved.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The mails and specie in the steamer Australian have been landed at Port Darwin.

Successfully Refloated.

ANOTHER STEAMER STRANDED.

LONDON NOVEMBER, 22.

The steamer Coronation has been refloated and towed into Malta harbour by Admiralty tugs.

LUCKNOW ELECTRIC TRAMS.

Alterations in Proposed Route.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 22.

On the application of the Tramways Company, supported by public petitions, the Lucknow Municipal Board agreed this morning to the alterations of the route of the proposed electric tramways within Municipal limits.

It was stated on behalf of the Company that the schemes could not be proceeded with until the cantonment portion of it had been sanctioned.

TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

Returns to Calcutta First Week in December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The members of the Telegraph Committee who have been touring through the Madras Presidency in two parties will reunite at Madras in the beginning of December and the whole Committee proceed to Calcutta, where they will arrive on December 6th, and stay about one month.

Sir Lewis Tupper, the President, has been slightly indisposed during a part of the Madras tour.

THE KIDNAPPING SCARE.

Bannu Team Assaulters Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The last act in the Calcutta kidnaping scare was played yesterday when the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted and sentenced those who assaulted the members of the Bannu Football Team. His Worship sentenced the first accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment, and seven to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. One received two months' hard labour and two others sentences of one month each. The remaining three men were acquitted.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

Mr. Banks Gwyther has been appointed a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation, by the Lieutenant Governor.

RIVERS OF BURNING WHISKY.

GLASGOW STREETS FLOODED WITH 70,000 GALLONS OF SPIRIT.

By Distillery Collapses.

ONE MAN KILLED: TEN INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The upper part of a distillery at Glasgow collapsed yesterday, and seventy thousand gallons of hot spirit flooded the street to a depth of two feet. One man was killed and ten injured.

The tide seems to be flowing merrily with the whisky distillers. The latest calamity at Glasgow follows closely upon that at Dundee last July, when the largest whisky stores in Great Britain were destroyed in a great fire, and rivers of fiery spirit were let loose for all who cared to partake thereof. The fire consumed about £400,000 worth of "Mountain dew" and jute stored in the warehouses alongside the distilleries. It almost looks as if Scotland's Gorge had risen against its reputation, and a modern temperance Guy Fawkes was at work upon the stills. By the way, when fire lets loose torrents of whisky the sight must be a glorious one—for the stigginses! There was a grand sight, for instance, at Peoria, in Illinois, on the fifth of June, 1904, when an immense distillery, eleven storeys high, collapsed. The building, which was constructed of steel and stone, fell with an immense crash, and the numerous vats let loose fifty thousand gallons of whisky, which poured forth in hissing torrents. The spirit quickly caught fire, and carried huge sheets of flame wherever it went. Unfortunately a terrible loss of life followed this catastrophe. The whisky made its way to the stream near by which communicated with the stock-yards.

Thousands of cattle were in the yards for shipment, and immediately a panic ensued among the terrified animals which defeated the efforts of the stockmen, who at once attempted to remove them from danger. The cattle nearest the river stampeded the others, and hundreds were trampled under foot by the maddened brutes. Instead of rushing for escape many of them fled into covered sheds which caught fire, and the result was that 3,200 of the animals perished, either in the stampede or in the flames. In the fall of the distillery and the rush of the burning streams of spirit fifteen men were engulfed and burnt to death.

THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

A new Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The Port Commissioners of Calcutta have, subject to the sanction of Government, approved of the creation of the appointment of Chief Accountant on a salary of Rs.1,400, rising to Rs.1,800 per mensem.

Mr. Jackson has been selected for the appointment.

MILITARY DESERTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

Two Europeans, giving their names as Clunn and Davis, were detained at the Government Workhouse as Military deserters on suspicion. They escaped on Wednesday, and were rearrested at the Kidderpore docks, yesterday, where they were loitering in the hopes of finding a ship. They have since admitted that they descrted from the 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry from Cawnpore and that their proper names are Reeves and Jiggins.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

The Government Grant-in-aid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, NOVEMBER 22.

The Syndicate of the Punjab University has appointed a Sub-Committee to consider and report to the Syndicate on the question of the distribution of Rs. 40,000 from the Government of India grant-in-aid for affiliated Colleges.

POONA AND PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A writer in one of the local vernacular papers sends very revolting particulars of the state of things in and around the City of Poona caused by the ravages of the plague. He says that within the last five months twenty thousand persons have been swept away by the terrible scourge from the city and the camp, while the ravages caused in the villages round about are too frightful to be described. Whole families have disappeared. In a village fifteen miles from Poona, from a total number of 125 inhabitants, 15 only have survived the plague. In another, of 300 only 25 are living. All the members of a Hindu sowcar's family, except a boy, died of the fell disease. The last to die was the mother of the boy. Even "dhers," "mahars," and "chamars" refused to touch the dead body of the woman to carry it for cremation. The boy was compelled to carry the dead body himself, dragging it along the ground by means of a rope looped round the neck of the corpse. These are only some of the details of a frightful state of things. And what has the bankrupt Poona Municipality done to meet the emergency! Nothing, absolutely nothing. It is a pity the Government has refused to give any sort of monetary help to the bankrupt Municipality. I am sure, Sir, if such a state of things were to exist in any other civilised country of the Globe, it would not be taken so quietly. Will no one raise a voice on behalf of the poor!—Yours, &c.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Bombay, November 22.

MAURITIUS AND ITS GARRISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much surprised to read in your contemporary a leaderette under the above heading. Although the article bristles with inaccuracies I would have allowed the matter to pass unnoticed had it not been for the statement the garrison is entirely dependent on its own resources for Society. Does the writer mean to insinuate that Mauritius Society is not good enough for British Officers? If so his opinion is not shared by the garrison themselves as the enclosed short account of a recent wedding between a Mauritius lady and an officer will show. In case a wrong impression may be created in the minds of your readers I would like to say that the garrison invariably take a prominent part in the social life of the island along with the permanent residents. It would appear that the writer has never visited Mauritius and has been unfortunate in the source from which he obtained his information.—Yours &c

O. MANY.

Bombay, 22nd November.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

WE are desired to remind our readers that next Sunday, 25th instant, is the date fixed for "Hospital Sunday," when the offertories taken in the Cathedral and most of the places of worship in Bombay, including the two Scotch Churches, will be devoted to the funds of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association. It is hoped that Church goers will remember this and respond in a manner worthy of the object.

GREAT FIRE AT TOULON.

SHIP YARD INVOLVED.

Origin of the Mishaps.

WARSHIPS UNINJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The Toulon fire was extinguished before any warships were injured.

It is believed that the fire started in an enormous stack of timber.

THE ALIENS ACT.

More Chinese Exclusion.

APPEAL TO THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

Thirty-two Chinamen per s. s. "Machaon," who were engaged for a Liverpool laundry, have been prevented from landing at Gravesend under the Aliens Act, on account of lack of means of subsistence.

They have appealed to the Immigration Board.

DEATH OF RAJA JEHANDAD KHAN, C.I.E.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, NOVEMBER 22.

A Frontier correspondent writes:—Raja Jehandad Khan, C.I.E., "Chief of the Ghukkars," one of the most prominent races in the Frontier Province, died rather suddenly, on the night of the 18th instant, at his residence, Khanpur, in the Hazara district. The deceased Chief belonged to a very respectable family and rendered valuable services, which were liberally rewarded, to Government on more than one occasion. During the troublous days when the British Government placed the late Amir Abdur Rahman Khan on the throne of Kabul, the deceased nobleman worked as Assistant to Mr. Lepel Griffin, the Political Officer, and his advice was always found valuable. He was also head of the deputation sent by the Government of India to condole with Habibulla Khan on his Highness' father's death, and for his services on this occasion was highly commended by Lord Curzon. The Raja was also one of the Mohammedan deputation which waited on His Excellency the Viceroy, at Simla, last month. The deceased was a Scholar of Arabic and Persian, and was widely known for his open-handedness.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Steps for Improving the School Surroundings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, NOVEMBER 22.

The attention of the Head Masters of Government Secondary Schools in the Punjab has been directed to the desirability of improving the appearance of the school surroundings by the planting of trees and shrubs in the grounds. Without encroaching on the space for playgrounds and recreation, sufficient room may usually be found for a line of trees and ornamental plants along the boundaries. On the other hand, in cases where space for games has been curtailed by the injudicious placing of trees, flower-beds and gymnastic apparatus, steps are to be taken to remedy this defect. Every Government Secondary School should be able to provide plants necessary for object lessons drawing, kindergarten lessons, etc. The matter is not to be left to the school gardener. Head Masters will generally be held responsible for seeing that these directions are carried out.

THE KANGRA TEMPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, NOVEMBER 22.

The old doors to the Temple of Kangra were so damaged during the great earthquake of April 1904 as to be irrepairable and are to be replaced by new ones. The original articles are of considerable artistic merit and contain some ivory decoration in Sikh style of design. The Kangra Temple Restoration Committee have very generously handed these over to the Lahore Museum and the Curator has proceeded to Kangra to arrange for their careful transit to the plains.

"THE PUNJABEE" CASE.

Charge Framed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, NOVEMBER 22.

The case in which the Government is prosecuting the "Punjabee," bi-weekly Native paper, printed in English, for printing last April two paragraphs containing, as the prosecution alleges, an entirely fallacious account of how Mr. Spenker, now District Superintendent of Police in Multan, shot at Wazirabad, in 1899, the Police Constable who, being Mahomedan, refused to carry on the saddle a boar's case, but who really, as the prosecution alleges, died from a fall from his horse, which he had no business to ride, was continued yesterday before Mr. Mant, the Deputy Commissioner, who, after Mr. Bevan Petman, Assistant Legal Remember, had been called and numerous further witnesses, all of whom saw the body of the Constable, but no traces of any bullet-marks, and had submitted that there was a *prima-facie* case, framed a charge under Section 153A of the Criminal Code and adjourned the case till the 7th December, when the editor and proprietor will have to answer the charge of printing the paragraphs to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between one class and another class of His Majesty's subjects.

Both the accused were admitted to bail.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Weekly Return.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The Plague return for the week ending November 17th, shows that during that week there occurred 6,474 seizures and 4,924 deaths throughout the whole country. The number of deaths in the different provinces was as follows:—Bombay and Sind 2,138; Madras 13; Bengal 120; the United Provinces 657; the Punjab 1,125; Burma 40; Central Provinces 342; Mysore 141; Central India 311; Rajputana 4; and Kashmir 20.

MYSORE MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

A Shuffling of Cards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 22.

There has been a shuffling of cards regarding Medical appointments. Major Irvine, who was originally selected as Senior Surgeon of the Mysore Government, has assumed the appointment of Resident Surgeon during the absence of Captain Standage, on leave, and Major Drake-Brockman comes, within the next few days, as Senior Surgeon, acting for Colonel Smith on leave.

THE VICEROY AT BIKANIR.

A Magnificent Reception.

LADY MINTO INAUGURATES THE ELECTRIC WORKS.

REVIEW OF THE STATE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CAMP BIKANIR, NOVEMBER 22.

His Excellencythe Viceroy's train arrived here at 8-30 yesterday morning.

The scene at the Railway Station was most picturesque. H. H. the Maharaja, the Resident, the Hon'ble Colonel Herbert with their respective Staffs were present and the Sardars Thakas, Sahukars and Seths—all in Durbar dress. The roof to the station was lined by boys from the High Sehool in various coloured robes and turbans, and a smart Guard of Honour with the State band was drawn up on the platform. All gave a picture of colour seldom seen in India ex-cept in Rajputana.

Their Excellencies, after the British Officers and Sardars had been introduced and the Guard of Honour had been inspected, proceeded to their carriage. Here out side the station was drawn up an escort from the Camel Corps who looked as smart as paint and ready for anything. The road from the station was lined by the State troops and the Militia of the State dressed in green with red turbans, the men mounted on camels and horses in all kinds of picturesque kits, with tom-toms, there and there, on horses and camels, rather like the kettle drums of the British Cavalry, not the least striking being those mounted on camels dressed in coats of mail and steel helmets. One thing that struck the spectator most was the theary cheering so seldom heard in the East and therefore the more remarkable to one from the West.

On arrival at the Lallgarh Palace the party proceeded to breakfast, and at 11 a. m. His Excellency received an official visit from His Highness the Maharaja.

At 11·45 a. m., His Excellency paid a return visit to His Highness at the old fort. This was a magnificent scene. In the spacious Durbar Hall all the high officials and nobles were presented and the usual ceremonies gone through.

In the afternoon at 4·30 p. m., His Excellency inspected the troops and witnessed a March Past and advance in review order and rode down the line after the advance in review order. His Excellency then galloped up to the Maharaja and spoke a few words to His Highness, Major Rawlins the Inspector of the Imperial Service Camel Corps and the Officers commanding the various regiments, expressing the pleasure it had given him to have witnessed the parade, and congratulating them on what he had seen.

After the parade, at about 6 p. m., as it was getting dark, their Excellencies drove to the new Central Electrical Station. Here His Highness the Maharaja made a short speech, giving a history of the various electrical installations in Bikanir and asking if Her Excellency would kindly turn on the switch to light up the Power Station. This Her Excellency did in her usual gracious manner. His Excellency then spoke a few words about the advantages of electrical power, and wished every success to the scheme, to the development of the State and the comfort of the people.

After inspecting the Power Station their Excellencies drove round the old fort which was beautifully outlined with thousands of small lights, also the houses in the vicinity and the palace at Lallgarh and many houses in the city and the city wall.

There was a display of fire works from the fort, and the road for some considerable distance was lined with light. Close to the carriages were fizzing catherine wheels with showers of sparks, but no horses in the carriages took any notice, being too well trained. The whole scene was one not to be forgotten and not to have been missed.

ST. ANDREW'S CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

Three pipers of the Highland Light Infantry are being imported into Calcutta from Dinapore for the St. Andrew's celebrations next week.

THE NEW PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT.

Power to Borrow in London.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

THE HARRISON ROAD MURDER.

Four Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

In the Harrison Road murder four accused were committed to the Sessions. Gopal Brijobasi, Sriram, Hanuman, Balamukund, Johur Mull, his wife Gora Bibi and his son Baij Nath were again brought up, this Thursday morning, before Mr. Swinhoe on a charge of having murdered a Marwari youth, named Gheesa Ram, on the morning of 13th July last, at Johur Mull's house, in Harrison Road, under circumstances already reported. Mr. Swinhoe discharged the first three accused for want of sufficient evidence and committed the remaining four, namely Johur Mull his wife and son and Balamukund, to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber Commerce, it appears, do not take so strong a view as the Bombay Chamber of the exclusion from the new Presidency Banks Act of the power to borrow in London; they have, however, in intimating their approval of the provisions of the Bill generally, asked the Government of India if they can state their reasons for arriving at their decision not to give the Banks power to have recourse to the London Money Market under certain restrictions.

SERIOUS BREACH ON THE BANK OF RANGOON RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22,

A serious breach has been made in the left bank, of the Rangoon River. Nearly the whole of the bricked slope between Stephenson Street and Morton Street Jetties, a distance of about 100 yards, having been washed away. The breach looks exactly as if it had been caused by an earthquake. Only a small portion of the slope, about 15 or 20 yards in length, remains on the east side of Morton Street, and this is cracked diagonally down to the water in several places. While this slope rose to the level of the road, running along the river bank a low brick wall, about 18 inch thick and covered with cement, had been built, bordering the road and this, beyond the small space last mentioned, has fallen down the slope in fragments while the roadway itself is cracked at about three or four paces from the edge of the bank for a considerable distance, and the road itself looks like following the wall into the river. This portion of the roadway has been fenced to prevent its being used by pedestrians or carts. The erosion, we understand, has been going on for the last three months, despite all attempts to check it, but the greater portion of the breach was made yesterday to the west of Morton Street. The slope and wall stand unharmed and solid, and looks solid enough to withstand any encroachment. The breach was caused by the current setting in from the opposite bank undermining the bricks. The fragments of wall scattered over the slope above water are being secured by chains to prevent them falling into the river.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 6th October 1206 amounted to Rs. 1,779, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 171. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 6th October were Rs. 25,236, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,662.

LAS PALMAS TO CADIZ.

Via Moroccan Ports.

FROM LAT. 28° 8' N. LONG 15° 40' W TO LAT. 36° 31' N. LONG 6° 18' W.

Las Palmas Canary Islands.—A Sunday evening Some years ago. "Dont go. There's a horrible storm coming on. You'd much better stay and go home with us in three weeks' time."

Special pleading perhaps, but I was firm. I had an opportunity of seeing at least the outskirts of that troubled country Morocco and was not going to miss it. Accordingly I went aboard the good ship "V—y c—" of 511 tons gross register, and, dead light, we set off for Mogador. The storm did come, the weather was beastly and instead of getting to Mogador on Tuesday morning as we hoped to do, we did not get off the African Coast till Tuesday evening and then had to put to sea again in order to negotiate the reefs of Mogador by daylight.

My first touch of the East, and I could not have asked for a better. The town, built I think by the Portuguese, with a white wall enclosing it, the head of the harbour inside the wall, which spans the water on three arches. The outlying, cruel looking rocks and the wild Moorish boatmen. Once ashore, a maze of narrow streets, flat roofed houses on either side, many smells, and the regular Eastern shops perched in nooks and crannies of the walls. Here and there the sign of the open hand on some Jewish House to ward off the evil eye. There was a story then current in Mogador which did not speak well for the treatment meted out to the Jews. Shortly before, there had been a rising down the coast, and the Sultan's troops, sent to quell the disturbance had been victorious. As proof of their victory and prowess, they collected as many heads of the vanquished as were obtainable, and after salting, despatched them by boat to Mogador en route for Fez. Arrived at Mogador the inhabitants found that the air seemed somewhat poisonous and on inspection it was found that if the health of the escort was to be looked after, the condition of the trophies of war must be improved. The Governor then ordered the Jewish inhabitants of the place to re-salt the heads, which, at the point of the Moorish knife, they were compelled to do.

The Consul was an excellent man, with a wonderful command of Arabic. Our Spanish Captain was so charmed with this that as soon as we were out of the presence of H. B. M's. representative, he entertained us with a weird collection of guttural rounds in imitation, which I grant were as intelligible to us as the language of the Consul.

From Mogador we headed for Mazagan similar in many ways, and not calling for any special notice. Then on to Casablanca Rabat and Larache, at neither of the latter two ports did we land. As the surf has a habit of getting up in half an hour in such a way that communication between the ship and shore may be impossible for days.

We passed Saffi—too rough to touch—Sali the home of the old Rovers, whose castle still dominates the town, and even from the sea, one can distinguish the courtyard when the old freebooters were wont to play bowls with the skulls of the conquered.

Weather getting steadily worse as we neared Cape Spartel, As we were bound for Tangier we kept close in and our captain was continuously on the bridge. Wanting a short rest, he sent the mate up topside. The latter was an excellent man, (as a teacher of navigation) very scientific, but very useless at sea. Wearing glasses, the few Britishers aboard—Chief Engineer, Supercargo and myself naturally called him foureyes. Well, Foureyes went up top, and in about two minutes came down the ladder to ask the skipper where Cape Spartel was. As Cape Spartel light was glaring at us, apparently almost over our mast head we were somewhat entertained by the query.

It was a bad night, but a grand sight to stand on the poop of our little packet, and watch the enormous waves, under the stress of a southerly gale, rising behind us, as though to overwhelm anything man could manufacture. Then a lift of the stern and the good little boat would shake herself, the wave would be gone and she would be ready for another.

That night the Spanish warship 'Reina Rejente' was lost with all hands, on passage from Tangier to Cadiz—shortage of coal and blown ashore was the general opinion. We rounded the Cape in safety and fetched up to our anchors off Tangier where we lay for 24 hours for the weather to moderate, before we could get ashore.

Once ashore, a tiffin at the Hotel Continental, a little peep round the sights, and away with our agent to his house on Tangier mountain. We made a quaint cavalcade. The agent on a rather good mount, myself on a horse of the country and our super cargo, who was somewhat stout, on a fine sturdy mule, sure-footed but somewhat rough, if my friend's rolling in the saddle was any criterion.

An interesting ride through the streets, here and there a glimpse into a walled courtyard, with a burnous in the foreground, or perhaps the flash of a pair of dark eyes over a yashmak. The mountain was lovely, the flowers and the green a delight after the salt sea and the dirt of the town.

On again to Cadiz; and our destination, the dry dock of The Campania Transatlantica. Here our boat was to have a thorough overhaul, and we were at a loose end for some 10 days. Having no money, a trip to Seville was out of the question and we contented ourselves with sampling the smells and cafes of Cadiz, while looking out for the Spanish beauties one reads of in books.

They were scarce certainly, though it is not fair to judge Spain by a seaport town such as Cadiz. One pretty girl I saw walking in the evening with her family. Darkly dressed, with a black mantilla, her features were good, and she would have been almost beautiful had it not been for the overloading of her face with powder. Overloading indeed, as the top dressing had dropped in flakes upon her frock.

But I must not forget. Just outside our drydock, situated some little way from the town, was a village whose name I do not remember, Sauntering through this one day I caught a glimpse of a face through the window of a Baker's shop, I was hungry at once, and had to go in and bargain for bread. Good was the bread, long crisp loaves, but better far was the face of the Baker's daughter, the one really beautiful girl whom I saw during our stay.

This village was quaintly and prettily lighted at night. A gas pipe ran like an arch at intervals across the road, and 8 or 9 burners in glass globes on each span gave almost the idea of an illuminated town.

If any reader wants to know what noise frogs can make when in their millions, I recommend a visit to a swamp outside our dockyard.

At last our work was finished and we were afloat again. Lying in my bunk in the early morning I heard the engine telegraph ringing and got up to have a, temporary I hope, last look at Cadiz. As I mounted the saloon stairs, I heard shouts on deck and emerging from the companion way I found the Spanish sailors dashing aft with shouts of terror. Looking ahead, I discovered we were going at a very fair rate of speed straight for a steamer at anchor. Duly we bumped and cut her down in her cross bunker. After the collision I glanced up at our Captain and saw a sight of which I frequently have read but never seen before or since. Like 'Sir Ralph the Rover' he tore his hair. Actually and physically he tore it. Poor chap, the collision was not his fault: a compulsory pilot in charge, who miscalculated his tide, and a useless engineer at the handles. Our old chief engineer was very anxious that everything should be in working order, after a thorough opening up and overhaul, and was wandering round the engine-room—having put the second on the starting platform. The telegraph rang, and he naturally paid little attention, knowing a certified man was in charge, again the telegraph rang, suddenly and urgently. With a dash the chief was at the levers, glanced at the Dial 'Full astern' and with a shout to his second "Juan, what the hell are you doing!" opened up the auxiliaries and got her round just in time to minimise the result of the collision We had, fortunately for us, got a slipper put on our stem, which had been somewhat pitted, and the blow didus no harm, the other vessel was not so fortunate, but luckily the blow was in the bunkers and the water was kept under until she was lighten ed above the leak.

It was rather painful to see the Stevedore's men aboard of her make a dash for a small boat lying alongside, which when full, with about one inch of freeboard, left the ship's side, while frenzied shouts of fear rose from the throats of those left aboard.

This accident meant a delay of 2 or 3 days, and then we tried to put to sea again, this time with more fortune, and after an uneventful trip got back again in safety to Las Palmas, just in time to catch one of the West African Boats en route for England Home and Beauty.

N.

THE WORLD OF ART.

THE ROUND OF THE GALLERIES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

At the Baillie Galleries in Baker-street the members of the Chayne Art Club hold their second exhibition, and a pleasant breezy, healthy art is over all. There is scarce a painter here who is not interesting, and there are two or three who are poets in the subtle medium of colour. Mr. Blaylock, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Wallace show increase of power, and add to their reputations; whilst Mr. Lybley, though his hand does not always achieve the ambition of his eyes, once at least realises that ambition in his beautiful "Evening on the Seine," with its gaslit bridge spanning the deepening dusk that holds the world, and stated with a decorative rhythm that is like the music of verse. Mr. Lobley heretofore, has generally just stopped short of success—a weakness in his forms, in his brushing, and in the values of his colours, seemed to make his will hesitate—but here at last he has won to that magic utterance that is pure poetry.

Of the gaiety of the blue waters that set the jigging note to Mr. Blaylock's "End of the Pier" we have spoken our praise in another place. This artist scores several times upon these walls with his vigorous gifts of handling and of colour, notably in his "Spring in Essex," his large "The Stack Yard," his fishing-smacks on the flowing tide and his "Essex Farm." But it is to Mr. Septimus Scott that the chief honours belong. He has painted two landscapes, exquisite in treatment, "Twilight" and "Cool Shade," which ought to establish his reputation. In the grey-green scheme of his "Twilight," the treet and stile and the grey sky are not only bathed in the atmosphere of the dusk, but he has painted into this gemlike thing the haunting sweet-sadness that is the very essence of the hour. In "Cool Shades," with the lamps in the shade of the trees, his decorative use of the edge of the knoll, with the lambs lit by the fierce glare of the sunlight, has the largeness and dignity of the grand manner. Other good things are here signed by his name and wrought with significance and skill; but these two small pictures are veritable gems. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Pettinger are both seen at their best, and add to the success of one of the most interesting little shows in London. In another room Mrs. Miller proves herself a lover of the rose, and a careful student of the queen of flowers.

At the Dickinson Galleries in Bond-street there is an exhibition of "Contemporary Scottish Art" that holds the work of a few of the northern painters who have won to fame. Here we are glad to see again Mr. Grosvenor Thomas's masterpiece, the landscape which formed the subject of an article in these columns a little while ago; it is indeed an unforgettable work. Mr. Campbell Mitchell's large "Springtime in Galloway" is given the place of honour, and a fine, breezy, strong landscape it is. Here, too, is a David Murray of considerable interest, apart from its inherent value, in its marked contrast with the silvery pearly qualities of colour which we associate with his work. Mr. Tom Robertson is represented by an excellent picture, which is scarcely to be said of Mr. Lavery's work—indeed, were we in Mr. Lavery's shoes, our tendency would be to buy these canvases back, and—well, put them away. They scarcely even hint at the powers which this artist has since developed. Mr. Hornel has a large and interesting canvas, "Caught," in his well-known manner. And before leaving this exhibition we must pay a tribute to the "Chateau de Nemours" of Mrs. Dods-Withers, which has a tragic dignity that is all her own.

Messrs. Tooth's Winter Exhibition is open. A very beautiful little Fantin-Latour. "Pinks," puts us in a good humour at the start, and several works of men of European reputation add to a good show. It is a severe test, therefore, that the two pictures by Leurs should stand out as they do in all the beauty of their colour-harmonies and the freshness of their atmosphere even amidst such masters. And what masters of colour the Barbizon men were! One only realises it after seeing the work of the older men, who, most of them, for all the splendour of their achievement, never even dreamed of the exquisite subtleties that the great modern Frenchmen and Dutchmen discovered in paint and set with such mastery upon their canvases. But what shall we say when we look upon the tawny commonplaces of Sydney Cooper or the woolly and smudged technique of the huge Alma-Tadema? Leighton's "Perseus and Andromeda" keeps its classic dignity of line and beauty of form, yet how lacking in colour sense against the freshness of these two landscapes by Leurs!

Messrs. Shepherd, in King-street, give up one gallery to Early British Masters, and one to modern men. Of the moderns there are two good examples of poor broken Edwin Ellis; whilst amongst the works of the earlier school are a very fine Lawrence and an equally fine Dobson. "King Charles the First," Hearing is seen at his best in some pictures of ducks; there are a strong Chrome, a large oil by De Wint, a Bonington, a Lely, a Kneller, an early Sir Joshua, and a delightful little Guardi. At the New Dudley Gallery in Piccadilly, Mr. Edgar Wills is in possession with a not very interesting show of landscape works. His oil paintings have an unpleasantly fuzzy technique, and suffer from a lack of crispness and decision; but the curious properties of tempera paint, which demand this very clearness of expression in which Mr. Wills's oil work is lacking, stand him in good stead when he uses this medium.

The latest arrangements for the Emily Soldene benefit at the Palace Theatre, on the 13th of November, are that in the course of the afternoon Mr. Beerbohm Tree will make a presentation to Miss Soldene, Mr. Lewis Waller will recite, and Miss Camille Clifor will sing. Judging from the rush to the Vaudeville just now (on one afternoon last week

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall where a large number of the public were also present in view of the fact that the Corporation was to discuss the motion of Mr Dinshah Wacha proposing the abolition of the City Improvement Trust. Dr. A. G. Viegas presided and the councillors mustered strong.

The following motion and the amendment thereon were before the meeting :—Mr. Dinshaw Wacha had moved in accordance with a notice of motion, dated 23rd July last, "that in the opinion of the Corporation the time has now arrived to inform the Government that it is highly expedient in the best interest of the rate-payers and the public generally, (a) to repeal the City of Bombay Improvement Act and wind up its affairs, and (b) entrust the work of carrying out the operations of improvement which are still essential for the better health of the City to the Corporation by expanding and modifying the existing Municipal Act. That with a view to addressing the Government on the foregoing subject a Committee, to be named at the meeting, be appointed to consider and report at an early day on the necessary additions and alterations which will be required in the Municipal Act."

Dr. Sukhia had seconded the proposition.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin had proposed an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to a committee.

Mr. Jehangier B Petit had seconded the amendment.

Before the Corporation resumed its work, the President remarked that he would like to address a few words before the House considered the amendment and the original proposition are the proposed abolition of the Improvement Trust. As regarded the two memorandums issued upon the subject under discussion, the one by Mr. Watcha and the other by the Hon. Mr. Dunn, he (the President) might inform the House that he had ruled both those memorandums were not before the House and therefore no discussion could be allowed on the arguments set forth therein. He had to bring to the notice of the Corporation rule No. 6 of the Procedure Rules which the President then proceeded to read. The rule in question was to the effect that written speeches might not be read without the permission of the meeting. As it was said, the memorandum by Mr. Wacha could only be considered as a written speech, and he believed the councillors too agreed with him in that view. But before the memorandums could be considered as written speeches two requisites had to be complied with in accordance with the rule No. 8. First Mr. Watcha had to ask the permission of the Corporation to read his memorandum and secondly that after the Corporation had accorded him that permission the memorandum had to be read. Neither one nor the other requisite was complied with and hence his (the President's) ruling. He further said this same ruling applied to the memorandum of the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn. It was quite open for any councillor to assume the reasons why Mr. Wacha got his notice of motion forward to abolish the City Improvement Trust. Anything that might have been adduced by Mr Wacha in support of his notice of motion elsewhere could be dealt with by councillors without directly referring to the memorandum. It was also open for councillors to adopt the memorandums as written speeches, provided the two requisites in the rule No. 8 were complied with.

Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary, then read Mr. Wacha's notice of motion which was seconded by Dr. Sukhia and the amendment thereon proposed by Mr. Kazi Kabiroddin and seconded by Mr. Jehangir Petit.

The President said the Hon. Mr. Dunn was now entitled to speak on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn remarked that he did not propose to address the house at any considerable length, as he presumed Mr. Wacha had brought forward none of his arguments before the House, whatever were his contentions embodied in his memorandum, in favour of his notice of motion. Mr. Wacha had not even attempted to support his motion with any single argument. His action in the matter was like a prosecuting counsel in a murder case. He (Mr. Wacha) demanded that a certain man should be hanged without leading any evidence. A proposition of that kind was a waste of the Corporation's time. There was no reason why they should assume that Mr. Wacha had any reasons in support of his proposition when there were practically none put forth before the House. The question of financial liabilities and other matters of the kind were submitted to a Sub-Committee and they would soon have an opportunity to consider the committee's views thereon.

The President asked if any other member wished to address the House on the subject. As no one seemed inclined to do so, the President said that he would now call upon Mr. Wacha to reply if he chose to do so. But before Mr. Wacha proceeded he might ask him to confine himself only to the arguments advanced in the House. Mr. Wacha would not be entitled to bring forward in his reply any new matter at all.

Mr. D.E. Wacha said that he was not going to bring in any new matter at all whatever be the President's wishing. Mr. Dunn had practicably said nothing that went against the original proposition before the meeting. Practically speaking, they both were out of court, the speaker and Mr. Dunn, because they had not complied with, in the way the President had suggested.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta : "Quite right."

Mr. Wacha : "Yes, there is no argument by Mr. Dunn before the House, while I have got my notice of motion before you" (Laughter). Continuing, Mr. Wacha said it only remained with the Corporation to pass his notice of motion to the Sub-Committee which was still sitting, to report on several matters concerning the City Trust. If the House did not wish to pass it they might reject it. He brought forward that motion from entire disinterestedness, and from his personal experience. He was perfectly indifferent whether the House rejected his motion or not. One way or the other this matter must again come before the Corporation and the Corporation would then have ample time to have their full say on the subject. Under the circumstances he would say nothing more on the present occasion. Mr. Dunn had said that he (the speaker) was a prosecuting counsel with no case and no evidence. But Mr. Dunn had himself brought nothing before the House by way of evidence for the defence. (Laughter).

The President then put the amendment to the vote but it was lost, the voting being 19 for and 28 against it.

The original proposition was then put to the vote but there were no votes for it and all against it.

Amidst sarcastic cheering the house rejected Mr. Wacha's notice of motion, which, when put to the vote, found no hand raised for it.

FACTORY CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

The Corporation considered as an urgent matter the letter from the Government asking them to spare the services of Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer of the Corporation to assist Sir Henry Smith to enquire into the factory conditions of India.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta moved that under the circumstances stated in the letter from the Secretary to Government General Department, dated the 20th instant, sanction be given to the services of Dr. Turner being lent temporarily to the Government of India in connection with the enquiries into certain matters connected with factory conditions in India provided that the Government of India would be pleased to allow Dr. Turner to revert to his post if the state of things in the City absolutely required his presence, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to place before the Corporation the proposal as to how the work should be carried out during the absence of Dr. Turner. The letter, Sir Pherozeshah said, was a very short one. The Secretary to the Government stated therein :—

"I am desired to inform you that as announced in Reuter's telegrams the Secretary of State for India has decided to send Sir H. F. Smith to enquire into certain matters connected with factory conditions in India, and he is expected to arrive about the 21st December. I am to say that the Secretary of State and the Government of India are anxious that Doctor Turner, Executive Health Officer of the Corporation, should be associated with Sir H. Smith in the enquiry and that the Government of India would be grateful if the Corporation could see their way to spare the services of Doctor Turner for this duty which is expected to last about four months.

I am to add that the Government of India in asking this favour recognise that Doctor Turner's deputation may occasion considerable inconvenience to the Corporation, but in view of the paramount importance to Bombay of the enquiry being conducted in a manner thoroughly satisfactory from the Indian point of view and of Doctor Turner's special knowledge of Indian conditions, the Government of India feel assured that the Corporation will meet their wishes in this matter."

From this letter it appeared, Sir Phiroseshah said, that the Government of India desired that their Health Officer should assist Sir Henry Smith, who was especially deputed by the Secretary of State to enquire into the conditions relating to a large industry which concerned not only the Presidency but the whole country. The Corporation was always ready to comply with any request from the Government which was made in the public interest. Recently they were informed that the state of affairs in Poona was so alarming that it is was apprehended Bombay could not allow its Health Officer to be away from it. But at present the sanitary condition of the city was not so bad and he was not afraid for some time at least for any alarming condition. They could, therefore, for the present, safely lend the services of Dr. Turner as asked for.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey remarked that if the Government of India desired the Indian view on the question they should be asked for the services of some one other than Dr. Turner, because the latter would only represent the Anglo-Indian views on the subject.

The motion being put to the vote was carried.

BOMBAY HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Corporation also considered as an urgent matter a letter from the Secretary of Government Public Works Department, dated the 16th instant, meeting the views of the Corporation and asking for the appointment of a representative of the Corporation to consult with the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, with reference to points mentioned in the Municipal letter under reply.

The letter runs as under :—

"With reference to your letter No. 2207, dated 26th July 1906, I have the honour to forward a copy of letter which has been addressed to the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway Co., Ltd., as also copy of report from Mr. Hatch, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay, the officer appointed to hold a local enquiry under Section 40 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, and am directed to state that Government find the scheme put forward by the Bombay Hydro-Electric Company sound inasmuch as, it will bring to Bombay a supply of electric power approximately equivalent to 40,000 H.-P. at a price cheaper than the cost of coal generated engine power, and also cheaper than electrical power can be generated in Bombay itself with coal.

Natural advantages at the ghauts at Lonavla enable Government to develop this power for general benefit and as electric power is in every way a marked advance on ordinary steam power for driving Mills, Factories, &c., being more cleanly and sanitary and also Government are advised of district advantage to manufacturers as yarn and cloth produced in mills driven by electric power are found to be of better quality than the same produced in mills driven by steam. Moreover, the introduction of electric power will tend very greatly to abate the great nuisance caused by smoke from mills and Factories as well as reduce consumption of water.

Bombay could well do with 100,000 H.-P. for power purposes but unfortunately the extent of water power is limited and the Bombay Hydro-Electric Company will only be able to supply about 40,000 H.-P. Government consider they should encourage its introduction to Bombay and therefore have resolved to grant a license for the scheme proposed by the Bombay Hydro-Electric Company, and in doing this have taken into consideration the fact that with the present advance of scientific appliances for all commercial purposes they would be neglecting an obvious duty if they failed to harness this power which lies at their hands at the ghauts. This principle accepted, there but remains consideration of the conditions of construction for distribution in the City of Bombay and of the best, most reasonable, and fairest method of distributing the limited supply available. The scheme has been advertised in the papers and, fully considered by Government. The only objections that have been laid before Government have come from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, and the Bombay Municipality. Government cannot recognise any monopoly on behalf of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company but at the same time are of opinion that they deserve full consideration for all they have done towards the introduction of Electric power in Bombay and therefore wish to consult them in regard to details of distribution. If they are prepared to generate power in large quantities locally for supply to mills there seems no reason why they should not do so, for, there is undoubtedly ample scope for their enterprise. In this direction in as much as the mill demand in Bombay amounts to proximately 90,900 H. P., while the Bombay Hydro-Electric Co., can supply but 40,000 or a little more.

In drawing up terms far license to be granted to the Bombay Hydro-Electric Company Government would wish to have the views of the Municipality and they will be glad therefore, if the Coporation will nominate a representative to consult with the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in reference to the points mentioned in parts 4 to 7 of your letter under reply.

On the motion of Sir E. M. Mehta it was resolved that the letter be recorded ; that a copy thereof be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner ; and that the Municipal Commissioner be nominated to consult with the Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department, on the points referred to in their letter by the Corporation.

PROPOSED BUILDING FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Urgency was also asked for and obtained by the Commissioner for the consideration of letter from Government Educational Department, which ran as follows :—

"Adverting to the Honourable Sir Steyning Edgerley's letter No. 154, dated the 7th July 1906, with which was forwarded to you a Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, so as to enable the Improvement Trust to advance to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay such loans as may be required for the purpose of building primary school houses, the loans to be repaid by the Corporation and Government by annual instalments, I am directed to say that the Government of India to whom the Bill was submitted have informed this Government that they are unable to approve the principles of the Bill for the following reasons : The Government of India point out that under Section 61 (*g*) of the City of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, it is incumbent on the Corporation to provide suitable accommodation for primary schools, and that therefore the proper course seems to be for the Corporation to provide the funds required raising them by direct borrowing, if necessary. They are averse to the arrangement proposed in the Bill as they consider that it would place Government in the undesirable position of becoming responsible for the direct re-payment of loans made to the Corporation. The Government of India are farther of opinion that the proposal in question is not analogous to the provisions of Section 38 to 40 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act as regards accommodation for the City Police, because under these Sections the Trust itself constructs buildings and leases them to Government, the rent comprising the interest and sinking fund charges on the capital cost of the buildings and the rates and taxes payable in respect of them, while under the scheme indicated in the Bill the primary school buildings would be constructed by the Corporation, the capital being merely raised on their behalf by the Trust.

2. In these circumstances the Government of India observe that the object aimed at might be attained either (*a*) by the Corporation raising the required funds and building the schools or (*b*) by the Trust raising the money and constructing the schools and then leasing them to the Corporation or the Joint Schools' Committee on the analogy of the police buildings referred to above.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council has carefully considered the two alternatives suggested by the Government of India and has come to the conclusion that the first alternative would be the most expedient course to follow in this case. In 1903 the Joint Committee appointed to consider the question of erecting buildings primary schools in the City of Bombay recommended that a commencement might be made with 10 lakhs to provide new buildings where most urgently required. I am to forward a copy of the report of the Committee for the information of the Corporation and to suggest that the Corporation may be moved to frame a programme for the expenditure of 10 lakhs on the construction of buildings for primary schools within a period of five years. As the Corporation are aware, His Excellency the Governor in Council is anxious to afford them every reasonable assistance so far as the financial situation admits in supplying this long felt want and I am now to say that he is prepared to provide a moiety of the cost from Provincial Revenues at the rate of one lakh a year for five years from the 1st April 1907 subject to the usual conditions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, on the understanding that the Corporation will undertake to contribute the same amount and to obtain the sanction of Government to plans and estimates of buildings as required by the Code.

4. I am to request that Government may be informed at an early date whether the above proposal meets with the assent of the Corporation, and to express a hope that in that case the Corporation, who are alive to the urgency of the need of housing their primary schools in suitable buildings, will not now allow any avoidable delay to occur in framing the requisite programme or in arranging for its very early execution.

The letter was referred to a Committee.

A DIFFERENCE IN COMMITTEE.

The meeting again assumed a lively appearance when the "agenda" was reached as far as the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to draft a representation to Government on the amendment of the City Improvement Trust Act.

The Committee consisted of Sir E. M. Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Khanbahadur M. C. Murzban, the Hon. Mr. Sukhia, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Dr. K. R. Dadachanji, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. F. C. Harrison, and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtullah. The last three members had disagreed with the majority of the members who had submitted the report and the following dissenting minutes were submitted by them :—

Mr. Joseph Baptista in his minute said :—"This draft reached me on Saturday evening and I have to return it this morning (Tuesday). I have found no time even to read the emendations made. I most emphatically protest against this haste. I am unable to write my minute of dissent in the time allowed. I think para. 7 is a blunder and will spell the justice of the claim. The tone of the draft is most objectionable. I have much to write against the draft, but I have no time. I heartily approve of the powers to be conferred on the Board for making loans to provide accommodation to the poorer classes. Government contemplated that 73 lakhs should be spent on such accommodation in their letter to the Corporation before the Act was passed."

Mr Harrison submitted his protest as under:

"I regret I am unable to sign this report, and I wish to place on record a protest against the line of action taken by those responsible for it. I was appointed to this Committee by Resolution of the Corporation, dated the 19th July. A meeting was not called until the 1st October. It was then decided against the wishes of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim. Mr. Baptista and myself that a certain line should be taken, but we were outvoted and the Committee determined that Mr. Diksbit and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta should draft a representation for us to discuss. On Wednesday last the 14th I was sent their draft after 12 o'clock and summoned to a Committee at 2-30 P. M. At that meeting we discussed the draft in detail and were summoned to a meeting on Thursday. At that sitting we sat until nearly 5 P. M., discussing the draft paragraph by paragraph and got as far as the 7th paragraph. We were then asked to sit on Friday. Mr. Ibrahim could not sit on that day. Mr. Baptista found it inconvenient and objected to the discussion proceeding in Mr. Ibrahim's absence. I was unwilling but prepared to sit on Friday if some assurance was given regarding the future, for it was impossible to discuss this draft *de die in diem* without detriment to other duties. As no assurance was forthcoming I also declined to attend. The Committee met in our absence, and have asked us to sign the report or dissent.

I protest against the unfair manner in which this Committee has been conducted, Time has not been allowed for a free discussion of the subject. The result is that a representation is proposed for the Corporation's adoption, which, from its wording and spirit will carry no weight If it is adopted the Corporation will lose a golden opportunity, which will not again recur of securing more liberal financial treatment, or of obtaining a larger control of the Trust's operations. I will not here demonstrate the soundness of these views as shall have an opportunity of doing so during the discussion of the subject in the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla in his minute said :—"I find that a dissenting minute sent in this evening will not be in time to be published and circulated to the Councillors along with the Committee's report. Under the circumstances I am obliged to content myself by saying that I do not approve of many parts of the report, I think the report is out of order."

The Hon. Sir. P. M. Mehta, who was the Chairman of the Committee, proposed that the consideration of the report might be adjourned to December meeting of the Corporation. In the course of his remarks on the proposition Sir Pherozeshah referred to the incidents which led to the three members to make those minutes they had made. Referring to Mr. Baptista's remarks Sir Pherozeshah said that he was away at Lanauli and could not find time to go through the draft. As for Mr Harrison he said that his remarks were very unfair and he never expected such remarks from a gentleman like Mr. Harrison who was otherwise a very courteous and conscious gentleman, but he was sorry to find on this occasion that he should have put on record remarks of the description they had before them.

Mr. Harrison said that every word contained in his protest was accurate and that he maintained it most emphatically.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla rose to a point of order. He submitted that the Committee had done something that was not asked by the Corporation. It had exceeded powers given it by the Corporation and hence the report was out of order. The Corporation had asked the Committee to prepare a memorial to Bombay Government, while the Committee had submitted a representation to be forwarded to Government of India.

The President ruled the report and Sir Pheroseshaw's motion in order and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned Royal Army Medical Corps Officers are permitted to continue in their appointments of Specialists in the subject noted for the Prevension of Disease :—

Major Julian, Peshawar ; Major Taylor, Kamptee ; Major Anderson, Meerut ; Captain Spiller, Allahabad ; Captain Smallman, Secunderabad ; Captain Branskill, Rangoon ; Lieut. D. P. Watson, M. B., Karachi.

The undermentioned Royal Army Medical Corps Officer is appointed a Specialist in the Prevention of Disease from the date he takes over charge :—

Captain Lelean Bareilly.

Appointment of the following Royal Army Medical, Corps Officers as Specialists in Skiagraphy are cancelled with effect from the 1st November 1906 :—

Captain Waring, 3rd (Lahore) Division ; Major Taylor, 5th (Mhow) Division ; Captain Greach, 7th (Meerut) Division ; Major Boyle, Burma Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. B. Robinson is appointed Officer Commanding, Station Hospital, Ahmednagar.

LEAVE.

Captain O'Donoghue embarks for England on the 11th October 1906, on six months' leave, on Medical Certificate.

Major Lewis was granted sixty days' general leave to Ranikhet from the 24th of September 1906.

Major Mould is granted general leave, on private affairs, to England from the 23rd of October 1906 to 4th of April 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lees-Hall has been granted an extension of sick leave from the 6th of November to the date of his embarkation to India.

POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS.

Captain Martin, on transfer from the Northern Command to the Western Command is posted to the 6th (Poona) Division.

Lieutenant Sherren, on arrival from England, is posted to 6th (Poona) Division.

Captain Beatty is transferred from the 5th (Mhow) Division to the 6th (Poona) Division.

Captain Williamson is transferred from the 4th (Quetta) Division to the Aden Brigade.

Lieutenant Bowle is transferred from the 5th (Mhow) Division to the 6th (Poona) Division.

Lieutenant Dwyer is transferred from the 6th (Poona) Division to the 5th (Mhow) Division.

Major Lewis, R. A., M. C., returned to Bareilly from Meerut.

On arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Winter from Special Duty in Simla on the 23rd of September 1906.

Major Would has been ordered to Meerut for duty.

On the closing of the Hill Depots.

Captain Waters has been ordered to the Meerut.

On the closing of the Hill Depots.

Captain Gresch has been ordered to Meerut.

On the closing of the Hill Depots, Captain Heffernan has been ordered to Lucknow in place of Captain Maurice.

Captain Maurice has been ordered to Meerut for permanent duty.

Major H. W. Austin has been transferred from Quetta to Karachi.

Captain J. Dorgan proceeded to England as his tour expired on the 2nd November 1906.

Captain Rowan Robinson returned to Colaba from Privilege leave on the 24th of October 1906.

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges have been sanctioned between Lieutenant-Colonel Fonuce now on leave in England and Lieutenant-Colonel McGill, with effect from the date of the latter officer's arrival in India.

Between Major Symons now on leave in England and Major Begbie, with effect from the 14th of November 1906.

The following Royal Army Medical Corps, Officers have been struck off the strength of the Indian Establishment with effect from the dates noted :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Faunce, 1st November 1906.
Major Symons, 15th November 1906.
Captain Potter 26th October 1906.
Captain P. H. Henderson, 16th November 1906.

DUTY ON TRANSPORTS.

The following Royal Army Medical Corps Officers have been detailed for duty in the Transports stated :—

Lieutenant-Colonels O'Callaghan and MacLeod.

Captains Martin and Hooper. Lieutenant Ware on the "Rewa" which left from England on the 19th of October 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonels Elkington and Lucas, C. B.

Lieutenants Hastings and Dunne, on the "Assay" leaving England on the 7th of November 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eckersley in Medical Charge of the 8th Transport "Rewa" sailing from Bombay on the 17th of January, 1906.

Major Jennings for Duty on the 11th Transport "Plassy" sailing from Bombay, on the 6th of March 1907.

THE Earl of Longford kept his forty-second birthday recently. He was honeymooning when the South African war broke out. Responding to the call of duty, he found himself fighting almost side by side with Lord Dunsany, his newly acquired brother-in-law, for both Irish peers had married daughters of the Earl of Jersey, who as Viscount Grandison as also a member of the Irish peerage. The war held many exciting experiences for Lord Longford. He was with Colonel Spragge in the extraordinary fight at Lindley against De Wet's six thousand men, and had a very narrow escape from death. A bullet hit and badly wounded him in the neck and the surgeons told him when he was on the road to recovery that if the bullet, had struck an inch higher he would have been a dead man. Lord Longford, who owns fifteen thousand acres in his titular county, has been described by his friends as one of "the worst-dressed men in the world." When in Ireland he use to go about with a pair of breeches and a pair of boots which belonged to different styles. Chaffed about this, Lord Longford replied, "Well, how can you expect it otherwise? My nether wear is a matter of Irish politics. The breeches were made by a Fenian tailor and the boots by an Orange cobbler! So how can they agree?"

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper fold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

Portrait Unveiled at the Jain Students' Institute.

ON Monday the 19th instant, at 9 a.m. the ceremony of unveiling the oil-coloured portrait of H. H. Shri Shahu Chatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur, came off with great elebrations in the Jain Students' Institute at Kolhapur.

Colonel Ferris, the popular Political Agent, presided and unveiled the portrait. The gathering was a large and influential one. Among the present were Mrs. Ferris and Mrs. Sabnis, Principal Lucy, Rao Bahadur Pandit, Chief Judge and Rao Saheb B. V. Jadhavrao, M. A., LL.B., &c.

After the boys had sung "God Save the King" in Marathi, Mr. A. B. Latthe, M. A., read the following address.

He said :—Unfortunately, Shivajee had a short tenure of life and had not only to found but to consolidate his empire within that period. His activity was, similarly to Akabar's, confined to smoothing the surface, the skin of the society, by external, or what is the same thing, by Governmental adaptation. In Upper India, Akabar had to reconcile the Hindus with the Mohamedans and for this purpose he admitted to power the most capable men of both the races. The Maratha Society presents greater difficulties as the interests to be dealt with are far more divergent. Restricting our view to the seventeenth century, we meet with the Marathas, the Brahmins and the Prabhus very keenly and fiercely contending for supremacy, and to settle down the contest, Shivajee distributed all offices under him equally among them by appointing, for instance, a Maratha, a Prabhu and a Brahmin to hold the reins of the three departments in the management of every one of his forts which formed the centres of administration in those days. I refer to these facts for two reasons, They indicate the existence of conditions similar to those that prevail to day around us and thus we, who are blamed for fomenting racial feeling whenever we talk of the claims of different communities, may feel sure that the conditions necessitating such an insistance of particular claims are not of the making of our own leaders, stigmatised as selfish, but that they existed and were recognized in the golden days of the heroic Shivajee. These facts serve a still more useful purpose. They show us what kind of means such universally worshipped heroes as Shivajee and Akabar adopted with a view to reconcile the divergent interests that are troubling the Society even to-day. I believe no one will argue that efficiency was not the consideration of either of the two greatest of our statesmen in their choice of officers. Yet we have it on the authority of eminent historians, among whom the late Mr. Ranade was one, that the aim of both and especially of Shivajee was to divide authority equally among the various powerful communities of the times. So, after all, Sir B. Fuller, who expressed in a circular his intention of giving preference to Mohamedan candidates for office till they form a balance with the Hindu officers and who was on account of this howled against from one end of the Indian newspaper world to the other, was not the inventor of a diabolical measure to ruin the 'Bengali nation.' So, again, His Highness the Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja is only walking in the footsteps of his noble ancestor. A vast change has come over Indian Society, demanding a change in policy on the part of the State as well as of the leaders of the public. The policy of indifference as to who is taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the State, has had full play for more than half a century and we can now see how the masses of India have fared under its operation. A party of liberal-minded educated men has indeed always tried to elevate the whole nation by bestowing special attention on the needs of the masses. In the early days of its existence, this party vividly realised the fact that social, moral, religious, in fact all round, equality must be established between the races and creeds of India and they tried for a time in this direction. But the old and stubborn hankering after class-aggrandisement which was the aim of the Brahmin community that ruined the Maratha power, had not died out and after a short check, it has now arsen polished and refined by the ingenuous sweet application of words and phrases from the liberal propaganda. It seeks unity and nationality in the suppression of the non-Brahmins. It seeks equality and liberty in politics, while at the same time the non-Brahmins are to be socially doomed to an everlasting inferiority and subordination. It seeks free and representative government while the non-Brahmin masses are as yet absolutely unaware of anything like corporate political existence. It seeks to remove in the name of good Government the only check on caste animosities that we have, and on the whole its total activity consists in one-sided perversion of liberal ideas. This is the true description of the foremost among our public men but the vast majority of the inferior leaders who are the most powerful constituents and supporters of the party are far more selfish and calculating. Their liberalism is a political weapon against the powar that has deprived them of their long ascendency and is bent upon levelling down the authority in whose presence they too sink into an equality with the lower communities. Had this attempt been genuine, it could not have stopped short of perfect social equality between man and man and woman and man. His Highness the Maharja Saheb has been already in the field and his help is a tower of strength. It is for the people now to awaken and get their moral, spiritual and social grievances redressed at the hands of people who claim their allegiance in the only field in which it suits the oligarchy to be pleased to claim it. To you, Col. Ferris, I have a word of appeal on behalf of the Marathas whose friend you have been so long and so truly. Your tactful and sympathetic guidance has been of immense value to His Highness hitherto ; but during the period of your official career that now remains, you will lay the crown on your splendid service to the Maratha country if you, walking in the footstep of Col. Water of Rajputana, lay the foundations of a Maratha Hill-Station Sabha on the lines of the great social Rajput organisation going by the name of that gentleman. With your advice such an institution ought to be a very material help to His Highness in accomplishing the great objects which he has always had in view. If the Maratha community were to move in the direction, no better promoters of their aims could be available than His Highness and yourself.

Colonel Ferris then unveiled the portrait and resuming his place, said that he was very glad to unveil it, not only on account of his long friendship with His Highness but because he fully believed that he was one of those princes who never lost a single opportunity to certain classes ; but he thought that the attempts of His Highness had never been to level down but it was all along for levelling up. The Jain Students' Institute and the Victoria Maratha Boarding House were the results of this attempt on the part of His Highness to establish equality between all classes of His Subjects. He was glad to see the Institute trying to fulfil the hopes of His Highness. It was also gratifying that the Lingayats and Moslems of the place were likely to have similar institutions in Kolhapur. The address of the morning was a most interesting one and he agreed with many points in it. Above all, he was quite sure of one fact referred in the address. Without social and religious equality between the various castes and creeds of India, it was impossible to have the unification of India so generally desired by all. That was a great truth. It was the habit of some talk of Japan as an example to be imitated ; he thought that there was truth in it if it meant that one must imitate the strenuous and self sacrificing work of Japan for over forty years in all fields of civilisation. His Highness had been encouraging the less advanced among his subjects and he was glad his encouragement was slowly bearing fruit. He was very glad to testify to his feelings of respect and admiration for His Highness and it gave him pleasure that morning to unveil the portrait.

Col. Ferris having concluded amid cheers, he was garlanded and thanked for his kindness in performing the function. After distribution of pan and supari, &c., the assembly dispersed.

FOR the third time Alfred Stizzy and Charlotte Francis, who are only fourteen years of age, have eloped from a town in New Jersey. The first time they did so was about twelve months ago, and they arrived in Jersey City (the *Chronicle* says) with a combined fortune of 3½d. They fell an easy prey to the police, and were restored to their parents. The second attempt was as futile as the first. Stizzy, who had been employed by a milk dealer, had frequent opportunities of seeing Charlotte while he delivered milk at her mother's house, and together they arranged the plan which has for the third time been put into effect. It is not believed that they have any money with them.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH."

We are glad to hear of Messrs. Kynoch's proposed metric experiment. The danger of our present confusing system is strikingly exemplified by the fact that a certain firm of soap-makers were recently under the impression that 15cs. make 1lb. Mrs. Lawrence, speaking at the Holborn Town Hall, declared that the Suffragettes "had a great many things up their sleeve." We had always wondered what it was that gave some of them such an air of being badly dressed. The Prime Minister's Peace and Goodwill feeling continues to extend. He has now informed the Women's Social and Political Union that it is quite impossible for the Government to make themselves responsible for any further controversial measures. The *Sydney Bulletin* has been making fun of what it calls "The Brixton Imperialists." We wonder whether our contemporary is aware that there actually exists a Brixton Empire—which is, we believe, quite a successful undertaking.

A TERRIBLE SHOCK.

Professor Capper's reference in his lecture on Greek architecture to the British Museum specimens and the havoc of time upon the sculptures of the temples calls to mind a thrilling incident. One morning recently (a correspondent writes) I was in one of the Greek sculpture galleries at the British Museum, I was admiring an exquisite frieze from one of the temples, when suddenly half-a-dozen workmen can up, armed with mallets and chisels. Without any warning they fell to work upon this frieze. To my horror one of them began with his chisel to hack away part of the sculpture. He had soon made a great white wound in the midst of the beautiful composition. "We're only cutting a bit away," said the men, in the response to my agonised inquiry. I found an official, who was nonchalantly observing the process from a distance. "Do you see the men destroying that priceless frieze?" I asked him. "Surely they ought to be stopped. What does it mean?" "Oh," he said, "they're taking off the restored portions." The men were removing the plaster that had been used to complete the design and repair the ravages of ages.

PURE BAD AIR.

A reference in the London Country Council report on school bathing to the bad air in German schools helps a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* to understand a habit which puzzled him greatly during a recent visit to Switzerland. At every hotel he stayed in the German travellers insisted on having all doors and windows shut during meals. Dining in the low-roofed salle-a-manager of the Grimsel Hospice in the evening of an extremely hot day, he noticed with secret satisfaction that just one small window had been left half-open to provide a change of air for the thirty odd tourists. But he rejoiced too soon. Scarcely had the soup plates disappeared when an elderly German, well out of the range of any possible draught, spied the offending aperture and promptly made the room airtight. Our correspondent endured the hothouse for a couple of courses and then opened the window. Ere he had regained his seat the German had shut it again, and an excited argument, con ducted in the respective languages of the antagonists, was only stopped by the suavity of the manager, who patched up a truce by consenting to open a door. What amazed our correspondent was not so much the action of the man who shut the window as the acquiescence of this numerous compatriots in his determination to have no fresh air. Most of them were hardy and athletic mountaineers, with the bright, intelligent faces which the mountains seem to give to all who climb them, but they were clearly unable to understand how anyone could make a fuss about such a trivial matter.

ADVERTISING IN EGYPT.

Recent Egyptian explorations have resulted in the discovery of certain papyri, which prove to us that advertising is not as modern as it is supposed to be, and that the art of exploiting their wares found favour with the world's ancients.

In King's College, London, says the "Wall Street Summary," there has lately been exhibited a fragment which is believed to be a part of the Gnomal of Epicharmus, although it is credited by some to Axiopistus, which contains an announcement that, for a consideration, "phrases for use on friend os foe, when speaking in courtor in the assembly, on a rascal, a gentlemen, a stranger, a bully, a drunkard, or a boor, may be obtained." Since Epicharmus flourished between 540 and B. C., it will probably be news to the "originators" of modern advertisement writing to learn that the seductive art in which they claim perfection was, apparently, countenanced almost 8,500 years ago.

A KONTTY POINT.

If the Government succeeds next sess ion in passing the bill for enabling women to sit on country and borough councils a really urgent problem of nomenclature will arise. We have succeeded in avoiding both "chairwoman" and "lady chairman" by saying that the lady presided or took the chair, but the difficulty must now be faced. The bill itself meanly evades it by saying that women may "act as councillors and aldermen." We shall soon get used to Miss Councillor X—, but Mrs. Alderman Y—will never do. "Alderman" would always sound like a jest, though in the New English Dictionary gives it as "nonsoword," and cites a seventeenth-century instance, of course in the sense of an alderman's wife. There are two other feminines of the word, "aldermanes," and "aldress." The former is a mere piece of forced rhyming from the "Ingoldsby Legends."

With the state peeress
And riddermanesses

On the whole "aldress" seems the most promising. It is not a very attractive formation philogically, but it sounds well, and was in common use as early as 1605. "Mayoress" and "lady mayoress" are already available, but here a still more delicate question arises. What are we to call the mayoress's husband? He will not be the mayor, since a wife does not confer her rank on her husband. Perhaps we shall call him the mayor consort.

NOT QUITE SATISFIED.

BY WINIFRED EARLE.

She's a beautiful baby, mother,
So wonderfully tiny and sweet ;
And I love to kiss her wee fingers,
Or the clear little dimpled feet.
And I like to hold the soft bundle
When the nurse lets her lie on my knee ;
But—I wish you had got me a sister
Who could play all my games with me.

When you promised to buy me a sister
(That was ever so long ago)
I dressed up all of my dollies
And laid them out in a row ;
Then I saved the best for the playmate
Who was coming to me some day ;
But, now we've got her, mother,
She's much too young to play.

Yet, she's just the sweetest of babies,
Her smile is so funny and wise,
And it makes me think of the angels
When I look in her clear blue eyes
But the darling is generally sleeping
And I still have to play all alone ;
So couldn't you, change her, mother,
For a sister who's properly grown ?

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, NOVEMBER 19.

The Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the High School and the College are closed in Bhownagar owing to plague. Keen competition is going on between two Navigation Companies, Hajee Ahmed and Nicholson, on the Bhownagar Bombay line, the rate being reduced to one rupee only, while formerly the rate was three rupees per head. Bolola owned by the former company, comes direct in the Basin affording great facility to the passengers in embarking and disembarking.

Miss M. Burnett, the special representative of Gresham Publishing Co., is touring, in Kathiawar, visiting at the same time the chiefs. She takes the notes of places of interest and snap shots also, the mission being to publish an India Cyclopædia.

Mr. B. K. Nariman, the Chief Medical Officer of the B. G. J. P. Railway, is very kind to the staff who are plague-striken. He attends the case at even unusual hours and treats them very kindly. He takes prompt action in segregating the neighbours providing them at the same time all comforts. He has cured three plague cases and two Pneumonia cases.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND O

DHARWAR REEFS.

New Share Issue to be Made in Order to Exercise an Option.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Dharwar Reefs Company, Limited, was held on November 1 at the Cannon-street Hotel, E.C., under the presidency of Captain W. B. McTaggart (the Chairman of the Company).

The Secretary (Mr. John Ponsford) having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said: In the circular which you have received, and which has been in your hands for some time, the reasons the board have in view in asking you to pass these resolutions are fully set forth, and but little comment from me is necessary. The circular falls naturally into four headings. The first of these is a statement concerning the progress of the mining part of your business since we last met. I do not propose to weary you with any details on this head. This is simply a record of satisfactory progress to which, I am happy to say, you have already become quite accustomed. The second portion of the circular deals with the creation of 25,000 fully paid shares which are to be given to the Dharwar Gold Mine Company in payment for the block which is under option to you. Probably you all know the reason why we obtained an option over this block. In the first place, it was chiefly because we believed that the reefs would dip in depth into this block, and it was necessary for the life of your mine that, if this was so, it should be obtained, and the option was arranged on what we have always considered very satisfactory terms to both companies. At the general meeting in March I indicated to you that we thought that the time would soon come when this option should be exercised, and I may say that not only are we now satisfied that the reefs do dip into this block, but we have already occupied it to a very large extent; we have numerous buildings on it now and part of our plant has been erected. Therefore it seems that there is no reason why the purchase should be any longer delayed, and consequently you are asked to provide the 25,000 shares necessary to obtain the property. The third point with which the circular deals is the creation of 35,000 shares for the purpose of providing a further amount of working capital. It is a satisfactory thing that we are able to come before you and ask you with confidence to find this money, because it shows you that we have confidence in the future of your properties. A great deal of work has been done, and a great deal of plant has been supplied; but in order to work the property on a great and lasting scale still more machinery and plant must be provided. Fifteen heads of stamps have already been bought and sent out. They are now on the field and are in course of erection. I may tell you that we have also provided foundations for another five heads, which I have little doubt will soon be sent out. I hope that in the future some portion of this £35,000 which you are now asked to raise may go in providing still more heads of stamps to augment the output.

The last portion of the circular deals with something which is quite new to you and, that being so, I think I had better read it in extenso. You are aware that when you purchased your property from the Dharwar Gold Mines Company you acquired four large blocks in what has now turned out to be a valuable goldfield. One of these blocks you have been actually working with great success and three others remain. It is quite clear that your present capital could not possibly provide the funds to deal in a competent manner with one of these blocks, let alone with all three. Therefore your directors have constantly had in mind that some mode must be found whereby these could be dealt with in a profitable manner to yourselves, and for one of these blocks a chance has now arisen. I may tell you that in this Dharwar Goldfield, which is now known to be of very considerable extent, there are other companies at work besides yours. There is your parent company—the Dharwar Gold Mines, there are the Goldfields of Dharwar, the Sangli Company, and the Road Block. Almost all these companies are sellers of land as well as yourselves, and, while it is true that there are several influential companies picking up land and concessions in this district, some of these are naturally obtained from their neighbours, and we think we have been exceptionally lucky in finding so strong and influential a company to undertake the exploitation of one of your blocks. The terms and conditions of the option are these: Subject to their obtaining a satisfactory report upon the property by an independent mining engineer, the company in question are prepared to take an option for three years and to pay for the grant of the same, on the execution of a formal option agreement, the sum of £5,000, provided that, in the event of the option being exercised, the said £5,000 shall be considered as a deposit and shall form part of the total purchase consideration. Should the option be exercised, such total purchase consideration is to be the sum of £70,000, payable as to £50,000 in cash (including the £5,000 above mentioned) and as to the remaining £40,000 either in fully-paid shares of the purchasing company, in which case the shares of that company are to be taken at their selling price at the date of the notice that the option ill be exercised, or by the payment of the said £40,000 in cash, or by the allotment of fully-paid shares amounting to £40,000 in any new company to be formed by that company for the purpose of acquiring and working the property the subject of the option, the total nominal capital of which new company is not to exceed the sum of £250,000 in shares of £1 each, of which at least 75,000 shall be allocated to provide working capital. They are also to undertake to expend in development work, should they retain the option for the full period of three years, the sum of at least £24,000.

I think you will agree that this is a very satisfactory arrangement for our company, and I hope for the purchasing company also. It certainly provides that your block of land will be thoroughly well exploited, and, if it is found to be valuable, then it will be smartly and quickly taken in hand by this company, and whichever way they choose to raise capital to work it, your interests are amply provided for. You will see that we have not mentioned the name of this powerful company, and I think you will also agree that there is a good reason for this, because this option is not yet signed; it is entirely dependent upon a report to them by their own expert, which, of course, must be of a satisfactory nature. You will understand that no company would care to have it known that they had made an excursion into a new field and had met with a rebuff in the first instance; and, in the second place, if they find that it is suitable, and the property is recommended to them, I think you will also agree that the shareholders of both companies should be simultaneously informed of the matter. This, I think, concludes all that I have to say to you. Mr. Henry Taylor will second the resolutions in due course, and he will be able to show you on the map behind us the position of the blocks that you own and have still to dispose of, and the position of other blocks contiguous to yours in the field. I can only add that the directors have considered the whole of this matter very carefully, and we are perfectly confident in recommending the scheme in toto for your favourable consideration. I shall be most happy to answer any questions, which may be addressed to me by any shareholder, and I have much pleasure in moving the resolutions, namely: (1) "That this meeting approves of the exercise by this company of its option to purchase from the Dharwar Gold Mines, Limited, the lease of Block No. 19, and that the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to complete the said purchase accordingly." (2) "That the capital of the company be, and the same is hereby, increased to £335,000, by the creation and issue of 60,000 additional shares of £1 each." 3 "That 25,000 of the said shares be issued to the Dharwar Gold Mines, Limited, as purchase consideration, and that the remaining 35,000 of the said 60,000 shares be issued at par, and be, in the first instance, offered to the member of the company on the register of shareholders on November 3 next, as nearly as may be, rateably in the proportion of one of such shares for every five shares held by them respectively, but so that nothing shall be offered in respect of a fraction of five shares, the offer in each case to be made by notice in writing of the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting the time within which the offer, if not accepted, is to be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of such time the offer shall lapse; and that any such shares not taken in response to such offer, or any shares remaining unissued, which, but for the provision hereinbefore contained in respect of holdings of fractions of five shares, would have been offered for subscription, may be dealt with by the directors in such manner as they think fit.

Mr. Henry Taylor: I have great pleasure in seconding the resolutions. As this meeting is essentially to consider financial questions, I do not think it would be your pleasure that I should enter into any details upon the mining side of the question; but your chairman has suggested that it might be of interest to the shareholders present to have pointed out to them, by means of the map on the wall, the various blocks we own and their prospects. Beginning with the north end of the field, the most northerly block is that known as the Nabapoor. It was described by me a year or two ago as having very fair prospects by virtue of its own workings; but we have not, up to the present, done anything substantial by way of exploration. The next block to the south has been recently let off on option by the Dharwar Gold Mines Company to the Goldfields of Mysore Company, and work is about to be commenced on an active scale. You will realise therefore, that the results of that exploration may throw slight on the further prospects of our most northerly block. The second block I need not say much about, because that is, in fact, in the middle of this line of reef—it is the Kabligatti block, belonging to this company. Further to the south, again, the next block has not been worked to any great extent by this company; but here, again, we have considerable old workings, and by its position next to the No. 24 Block, to the south, which is the block referred to in the circular as that on option to an influential company, I think we may reasonably expect that their work, if this option is exercised, as we all hope it will be, will not only throw considerable light on our prospects here, but also help us, when the time comes, to further explore this block. I might mention, also, that to the north active work is going on through the medium of the Dharwar Gold Mines. That company has sunk, and is sinking, to a considerable depth; so that in regard to this No. 23 block we have work going on already on one side, and I think we have good hopes of work being commenced in the near future on the other side. With regard to the Dharwar Reefs Mine itself I do not think that I need enter into any detail, as I said at the beginning, beyond saying that all the information we have to date, as we state in the circular, is of an entirely satisfactory character. The reserves that we have opened up I think you will consider eminently good, having regard to the comparatively short time that we have been working. The most important point of all, possibly, is that in our deepest explorations we have entirely satisfactory results, and they are just as good as any of us expected. The Chairman has just asked me to explain that the option block which we are just acquiring for 35,000 shares, is on the dip side of outcrop block, No 18.

Mr. Swinbourn asked the total width of the two blocks

Mr. H. Taylor: Half a mile; each of these blocks is a quarter of a mile.

A Shareholder asked if there were any other option, in addition to that on No. 19 block, which could be acquired at any time.

The Chairman replied that in all probability they would not acquire any more options although they might sell options. There were two other blocks for which they hoped to get offers by-and-by, though there were no negotiations at present. He thought it would not be wise to try and open them up at present, because of the explorations going on on other properties, which might make this company's blocks far more valuable than they were to-day; so that they could sell at a much better price in two or three years' time.

Mr. Pearson remarked that in the circular it was stated that crushing would be commenced in the early part of the new year, after which, monthly returns of gold might be expected. Could the Chariman give the shareholders any indication as to when they were likely to get a dividend? (Laughter).

The Chairman said it was always nice and pleasant to talk about dividends; but he could only tell them that he thought they might reasonably expect some, probably, at the end of next year. The directors could not indicate what they would be, because a great deal depended upon what quartz they were able to crush, and its value. The object of commencing crushing in the new year was to make profits as soon as possible.

Mr. Nesham said it was stated that in the purchase the shares were to be taken at the market price of the day. That seemed to him a matter of some difficulty; because, although he did not suggest that there was anything of the sort here, they had heard of prices being raised on occasions in view of an approaching purchase.

The Chairman said they need not have any fear of that kind; because the people they were dealing with were not in the habit of taking any hand in Stock Exchange speculations.

The resolutions were then unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman stated that the board held proxies for 65,000 shares, showing that the large body of shareholders approved of their proceedings.

Mr. Nesham proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors of the company. He knew that at present there were no good results to show, but he also knew that a great deal of patience and very careful work had been done, the results of which they hoped to reap the benefit of in the near future. Personally, he was thankful to be in the hands of such a board, and they had his entire confidence. He begged to move a vote of thanks to the directors, and also to their manager in India.

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the vote, and said he could only assure the shareholders that the board were always on the look-out for their interests, and served them to the best of their ability.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 13th November:—

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 6th November, memo. from the Engineer, dated the 9th November, forwarding for information copy of the following letter from Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, dated the 8th idem:—

Re *Sale of Plot No. 11-B, Wodehouse Road.*

We have the honour to report that the above plot was put up to auction yesterday and sold for Rs. 151 per square yard to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co. subject to the conditions of sale.

There was a good attendance of purchasers and the bidding was very brisk.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 24th July, the following Resolution, in the General Department, of the 31st October, regarding the declaration in respect of the revision of the Gowalia Tank Street Scheme:—

Letter from the Secretary, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 22nd September.

"With reference to Sections 29 and 32 of Bombay Act IV of 1898, I am directed to forward herewith the declaration in respect of the acquisition of lands for the purposes of the Board's Gowalia Tank Street Scheme, No. IV, as revised, sanctioned in Government Resolution, General Department, dated the 18th July and to request that it may please be signed by a Secretary to Government and notified in the next issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* in terms of the Sections referred to.

"I am also to request that the Special Collector may be directed to take order for the acquisition of the properties."

Resolution.—The notification should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

Under the provisions of Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the Special Collector under the Act to take order for the acquisition of the property specified in the notification.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," Nov. 22.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The resignation by Mr Vrijbhukandas Atmaram of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted with effect from the 1st December.

Rao Saheb Govind Gopal Uchgaonker, Special Magistrate of the Second Class within the limits of the Belgaum Taluka and City is invested with Power to pass sentences of whipping.

Mr Mahadev Chintaman Kelkar, Mamlatdar, Taluka Malegaon, and Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Nasik, is invested with Power to require security for good behaviour.

Mr Ramchandra Keshav Bal, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur, to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur, during the absence on leave of Mr Narayen Govind Chapekar or pending further orders.

Mr Vishnu Parashram Raverkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karjat, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 3rd January 1907, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to his leave

Mr Beram Navroji Sanjana, B A, L L B Acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Devgad, to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr J K N Kabraji has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr Ganesh Pandurang Thakar to be Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr Balkrishna Narayan Vaidya to be District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar to be sixth grade Deputy Collector, taking rank next below Mr Narainbhai Lallubhai Desai, and to continue to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Director of Land Records.

Mr Shankar Keshav Sathe to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, during the absence on leave of Mr Shivram Sadashiv Bhide, or pending further orders.

Mr Shivram Sadashiv Bhide, Huzur Deputy Collector Satara is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr M B Waingaonkar Deputy Accountant is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Ratnagiri, during the absence, on privilege leave for one month and subsequently on deputation to audit the accounts of Savantvadi and Savanur States, of Mr V S Nirokhekar, the permanent incumbent.

Mr G L MacGregor, I C S delivered over and Mr R A Brendon, I C S, received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Belgaum on the 16th instant.

Consequent on the division of Khandesh into the Eastern and Western Districts, the following changes are ordered in the distribution of charges of the following Abkari Inspectors:—

Mr J Dyas to be District Abkari Inspector, Dhulia and Sindkheda.

Mr Vazirali Amirali to be District Abkari Inspector, Chaliegaon and Pachora.

Mr D C Gonsalves to be District Abkari Inspector, Nandurbar.

Messrs G Laughton and H G Butkley respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana Range, on the 10th November.

Messrs A T Davies and G H Belcham respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue Kharaghoda Rangeon the 10th November.

Mr W T B Dubois, District Abkari Inspector, Pachora, Khandesh District, transferred to the Taloda Range, was granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 23rd August and Mr Santosh Samuel, acting Abkari Sub-Inspector Mevas Range, held charge of the Taloda Range in addition to his own duties without allowances from the 26th August to the 23rd September both days inclusive.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

The "Press and Public" congratulations which have streamed the way of Mr. Rudolf Besier, author of the tragedy on *The Virgin Goddess*, are very fully and very legitimately deserved. Even had he done what he has done some ten years ago, when playgoers were less niggardly than they appear to be to-day with their encouragement of artistic effort, the feat would have been a remarkable one. But to have made a hit with a tragedy in blank verse at a time when the public is drawn to the theatre by sensational headlines which have nothing in the world to do with the quality of the entertainment thus advertised, is to have done a thing that might almost be recorded among the standard miracles of history. And the mystery of the feat becomes the deeper and the more impenetrable as one realises that *The Virgin Goddess* is Mr. Besier's first play.

The poetsc gifts of Mr. Besier are of an uncommonly high order. But these gifts would have availed him nothing, or extremely little, if, for their exercise in the theatre, they had not been backed up by a surprising talent for construction. This story of a mighty soldier who ton readily kills a craven king to save a kingdom, because his heart is longing for the queen, and who is punished by the gods for the wasteful and feebly patriotic murder by being compelled soon afterwards to kill the queen, to purge the former sacrifice of its amorous evil, and render it a useful deed is told by its author with a directness of thought that awaken in the listener a corresponding directness of appreciation, and holds his attention from beginning to end in an easy ane comfortable grip. It is true, as some of Mr. Rodolf Besier's critics have pointed out, that the action of the play is at times y trifle slow. But all are agreed that there is no pause, when once it has been started, in its cumulative power. To roll the snowball too quickly is but to scatter what it has picked up on its way.

Despite the evenness of the tragedy's rising interest, one leaves the Adelphi Theatre with the form and colour of two great scenes imprinted on the mind. One is the scene where the blind old mother of the king, taking the cheers of the people to mean that her son has awakened from his cowardice and gained a victory over his besieging enemy, begs eagerly and with hysterical joy to be led to where she imagines him to be standing in triumph at the altar of Artemis. But he is lying there on his bier and the cheers are for the new leader of his soldiers his brother and his murderer, Hæphestion. In all her long artistic career of honour won upon honour, it is doubtful if Miss Genevieve Ward has ever played so grand a melody of pathos on the heartstrings of her audience as she plays in this scene of mad joy changed to mad grief.

Another great scene, full to the brim with the very tears of tragedy, which are its essence, is that where the wretched Hæphestion, persuaded by the brave and beautiful queen herself to do the bidding of the gods and of the people—to kill the woman for the love of whom he has killed a king—takes her slowly into the Temple of Artemis, where the sacrifice is to be made, and after a while comes tout, with a stained sword in his hand, alone. There is death, but there are no death struggles, no dying speeches, in *The Virgin Goddess*; and that is where, I venture to think Mr. Besier has improved upon his Greek models. From Mr. Oscar Asche (Hæphestion) and Miss Lily Brayton (the queen), as from Miss Genevieve Ward, we get the most superb acting; and no praise can be too high for the Alma-Tadema-like picture in which the tragedy is played, or for the courage of Mr. Otho Stark in pretending, at this time of all times, play so worthy of the higher ambitions and purposes of the stage.

In a few days, the interior of Mr. Distin Maddick's beautiful theatre, the Scala, will be the scene of dramatic performances given on behalf of an even more beautiful charity. The Little Sisters of the Poor, as the good women are so quaintly known who dedicate their lives to a glorious work, provide homes for the agad poor of both sexes and of all religious beliefs, and their tender administrations which began at St. Servan, in Brittany, in 1840, are spread to-day over England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, America, Africa, Australia, and China. Nearly forty-three thousand old people are dependent upon their Little Sisters for shelter and sustenance in the winter of their lives; over three hundred houses are kept up for them. To have said thus much is surely to have said enough in proof of the Little Sisters' claim upon charity as wide and as unrestricted as their own.

The entertainment at the Scala, which is under royal patronage, is being got up by Mr. J. Arthur Bleackley, so well known in England as an "Impressionist" in the department of mimicry, and this clever artist has been fortunate enough to secure, as his manager for the occasion, Mr. Fitzroy Gardner, for so long connected with His Majesty's and the Palace theatres. The three items of which the programme is composed are "a musical absurdetta" entitled. *A Simple Sweep*, a duologue called *La Jalouse* an amusing love quarrel between a Gordon girl and an Oxford "boy;" and *The Minstrel*, a fantastic opera in one act, written, as in the case of the duologue, by Mr. Bleackley, and composed as in the case of the "musical absurdetta," by James E. Downes. Being, besides an expert in impressions of actors, actresses, and vocalists, a performer with individuality of his own, Mr. Bleackley will appear before the Scala audiences next week in the casts of his own sketches; and he will doubtless lighten the intervals between their production with those imitations of his which are so excellent because, with all their inner truth, they are so grotesquely exaggerated.

Mr. Bleackley is not unreasonably proud of having inspired Mr. Max Beerbohm to write a memorable article in the *Saturday Review* on the art of mimicry. Mr. Beerbohm argues, and argues most rightly, that mimicry is a form of criticism, and that a distinct individuality—a point of view—is as needful in the mimic as in the critic. Mimicry, says Mr. Beerbohm Tree's caricaturist brother, that is mechanical reproduction of voice and gesture and facial play, is a mere waste of time and trial of patience. Yet that is the kind of mimicry that is nearly always offered to us. A man comes upon the platform and reproduces verbatim some scene of a recent play exactly as it was acted by this or that actor. If he were a parrot the effect would be amusing, for it is old to hear a bird uttering human inflections. But he happens to be a man, and so we are merely bored. "The proper function of the mimic is, of course, like that of the parodist in words, or of the caricaturist in line, to exaggerase the salient points of his subject, so that we can, while we laugh at the grotesque superficial effect, gain sharper insight into the subject's soul, or, more strictly, behold that soul as it appears to the performer himself." That function is performed and understood with singular success by Mr. Bleackley.

The musical pieces which are to be performed at the Scala are likely to attract the manager's agent on the look-out for new composers. For it has gone abeard in the world of the theatre that James E. Downes, who has composed the music for *A Simple Sweep* and *The Minstrel*, has composed it exceedingly well, and that the composer is the Rev. Father Downes. Masses mystery plays, and oratorios have hitherto engaged the talent of this big Brother of the Little Sisters, and the occasion which sees the production of the two little musical sketches referred to marks his first appearance in public in lighter vein. The Rev. Father Downes, who is over sixty, is a brilliant pianist, and nothing outside the duties of his sacred calling gives him greater delight than sitting at the piano of his rooms alone and treating his ears to the melodies old masters of music That his own compositions are ever likely to become popular, or even moderately well known, is extremely improbable, for he shrinks in horror from the suggestion that he should turn his musical ability to some practical account, and stoutly refuses to attend the performance of his own wook, even at rehearsal. What the Revered Father would do if he were visited by that mighty manufacturer of fame the man with the camer only the spiders that live in dark cellars could say.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	0	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	1	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	3
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	3	3	97
Total plague deaths to date	133,944		
Same date last year	1	1	83

Champion Reefs, says the *Mining World* of the 27th ultimo, have shown vitality, and we expect higher prices, because there are dividends for some time even if no fresh discoveries be made and because these fresh discoveries are quite probable. Some interesting particulars regarding the Dharwar field will be found in another column.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

FRESH FISH

POMFRETS

SOLES, LOBSTERS, PRAWNS, SALMON, ETC.

Carefully packed in Ice under EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION and forwarded to any Station in India.

All orders, large or small, guaranteed to arrive in FRESH condition.

SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to regular Supplies to CLUBS and MESSES.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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CATERERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS.

TELEGRAMS—"CATERERS."

BOMBAY.

THE TIME HAS ARRIVED.

You can now take up a treatment of Electricity feeling positively certain that the results for which you are being treated will be attained. Still there exists a certain amount of scepticism with reference to the value of Eletricity in the treatment of disease. This scepticism is undoubtedly due to the improper application of Electricity to patients who have debited Electricity with the failure without considering that the treatment may have been applied in total ignorance of established rules. But the time has arrived and Electricity has now become a recognized branch of study in nearly every country. Splendid results have been attained by every practitioner using it. Practical experience has proved that such ailments as Uric Acid Troubles, Digestive Kidney and Liver Troubles, Functional Disorders, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, and many other forms of disease, can be cured by using the proper application of an Electric current. I have discovered a form of application which is wonderful in its effect, and perfected an appliance which generates a mild continuous current of Electricity that can be regulated by the patient at will. It is known as

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

Years of study are shown in this grand appliance. You will wear it with comfort at night, and the ELECTRICITY infused into your body, cures all Nervous and Vital Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Indigestion, Weak Stomach and all forms of pain and weaknesses.

The following is from one of the many:—

C. G. COOK, Esq. Prome, Lower Burma, 8th August, 1906.

Dear Sir,—Your high grade Battery received and accepted on the 1st instant. Thank you very much for the same. I have been using it for the past seven days and find it doing me good already. The attachment wire to be used for the ankle is too short for me as I am six feet tall. I have, however, made one myself and find it answers very well. I have every confidence in the Battery and I am certain it will do me all the good in the world. I have spoken to several friends about it and have also shown it to them, so you may hear from them soon. Thanking you again for it.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. FARRELL, Telegraph Master.

Further information, most useful, is contained in a treatise on Electricity which I have published, a copy of which I shall be pleased to send Free and Post Paid to those who will write or send a Post Card to

C. G. COOK, 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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For INFANTS & INVALIDS.

A Purely Vegetable Extract

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Prepared as directed forms a perfect, sustaining, invigorating diet from early infancy to extreme old age.

Of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

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QUAKER OAT BISCUITS

Quaker Oat Biscuits are in every way worthy of their name. They have the rich nutty flavour and high nourishing properties that have made Quaker Oats famous as the breakfast food of the World.

Manufactured by PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, England, from QUAKER OATS, prepared by the AMERICAN CEREAL CO.

Packed in hermetically sealed tins.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Estd. Since 1828.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a falsity.)

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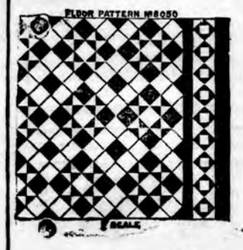

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